THE Bombay Gazette,

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

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THIS fine A. 1, Ship is intended to clear for Liverpool in all October, having a great part of her Cargo engaged.

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THE Calcutta and Burmah S. N. Company, "Limited," will despatch the S. S. CORINGA, on the 13th October, to Cochin, calling at the Intermediate Ports, and returning immediately. They will continue to despatch steamers on or about 13th and 28th of each month until further notice.

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FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast-sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VanWullen, in charge, will leave for the above Port, TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 5th October, at 9 A.M.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a shipping order from the office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SURAT AND GOGO.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, Thomas Ellison, Commander, recently arrived from England, has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 5th instant at 8 A.M. precisely.

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For Freight and Passage, apply at the Office of Javerchund Atmaram Kakaparakwalla, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

JAVERCHUND ATMARAM, Manager.
Bombay, 4th Oct. 1862.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and well-known steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, R. Taunton, Commander, will start for the above Port on TUESDAY, the 7th instant, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Steamer's Office next to Bazar Gate.

Bombay, 4th Oct. 1862.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per *Admiral Lyons*, Captain Thompson, from Liverpool, are hereby requested to send off Boats for their cargo as it come to Hand, otherwise the Captain will land it at their risk and expense.

Captain Thompson will not be responsible for the condition and contents of any packages after they have left the Ship's deck.

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NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Thucker Doongursey Gopejee, hath contracted to purchase from Hora Abdool Hoosain Habutbhoy, two several pieces of Government Ground, situate without the Fort Walls of Bombay in Doongree Jao Souza Street, together with the two several Messuages or Dwelling-houses standing thereon, the said pieces of Land are respectively registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 606, and 609, and the said Houses are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 26, and 27.

Any person or persons having any claim or claims against the said premises by way of inheritance, mortgage or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known to me within 14 days from the date hereof at my office in the Court house, otherwise the purchase will be completed, and persons withholding such Notice will be deemed to have waived their right if any.—Dated this 3rd day of October 1862.

Albert Verral,
For A. SANGSTER, Purchaser's Solicitor.

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

THE OFFICE of the above Company is REMOVED from No. 17, to No. 2, Meadow Street. (late *Telegraph and Courier* office) from 1st October 1862.

NASERWANJEE DORABJEE BADHURJEE, Manager.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED have, from this day, commenced business as COMMISSION AGENTS and MERCHANTS under the style and firm of JAVERILAL UMIASHANKAR & Co.

Tamarind Lane, No. 6, Fort, Bombay, 1st October 1862.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED have several Crops of Plantation Coffee for sale on Owner's account.

They also prepare Coffee for shipment, effect purchases or sales of all Coast produce, &c. and undertake the Agency and Valuation of Coffee Estates.

APPERTON & Co.
Cannanore, Malabar Coast, 20th Sept. 1862.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Ruttonjee Jamasjee, Cooper, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, has contracted to sell to Messrs. Burjorjee and Bapujee Sorabjee Lywalla, all that Dwelling-House, Hereditaments, and Premises situated on the Grant Road, without the Fort Walls of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 63, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3136, and bounded as follows, that is to say: on the East by the Public Way to Duncan Road, on the West by the Coombarwadda Street, on the North by the Grant Road, on the South by a Piece of vacant ground belonging to Vora Adumjee Woosmanjee. All persons having any claim or claims against the said Premises by way of Mortgage, Inheritance or otherwise, are required to make the same known in writing to Messrs. Macfarlane and Peniston, Solicitors for the said purchaser, at their Office, No. 5, Forbes Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claim or claims and he she or they will be precluded from such claim.—Dated this 27th day of September 1862.

TO LET.

FROM 1st NOVEMBER NEXT, the Upper Floor of the House, No. 7, Medow Street, suitable for either Office, Business or Dwelling. Apply to Jacob & Co., Fort.

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NOTICE,

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the BOMBAY UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY will be held on WEDNESDAY the 8th day of October 1862, at 5 P.M., at their Mill House in Girgaum, when the following business will be brought before the meeting:—

1st.—To give additional power to the Directors as specified in the circular.

2nd.—To make certain alterations in the mode of giving notice of the general and other meetings.

By order of the Board of Directors,
NANABHOI BOMANJI,
Secy. to the B. U. S. & W. Company.
Girgaum, 24th September 1862.

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Church Gate. McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

NOTICE TO NAVIGATORS IN THE CHINA SEA

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Amoy, July, 1862.

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Large edition	Rs. 2	8	0
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September 10th, 1862. HERBERT & Co.

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Orders from outstations must be accompanied by remittance or reference for payment.

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GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ON and after Monday the 6th October 1862 an extension of this Railway, from Chalesgaum, to Julgaum will be opened for Public Traffic.

The Railway Telegraph will also be opened to Julgaum.

TRAIN ALTERATIONS.

The Public are respectfully informed that night Trains will be run again on the Concan Line, and the following additions and alterations will be made in the working of the Trains on and after Monday the 6th October 1862.

DOWN TRAINS.

The Train that has hitherto left Bombay for Campoolee and Poona at 8-30 A.M. will leave at 9-0 A.M.

The 3-0 P.M. Train from Bombay will be discontinued, and instead of it, another Train will leave Bombay at 2-30 P.M. and arrive at Poona at 10-20 P.M.

As a temporary measure, until the Goolburn Bank is ready again for Traffic, a Train will be worked in connection with the above Train, from Callian arriving at Kussara at 8-30 P.M. and a corresponding Train will leave Egutpoora at 5-30 A.M. for Nassick, Chalesgaum and Julgaum.

The Train from Bombay at 2-30 P.M., will be worked to Campoolee and Poona, on week days only, but it will run to Tannah, Callian and Kussara on week days and Sundays.

The night Train will leave Bombay at 9-0 P.M., for Callian, Campoolee, Poona and Sholapoor. A Train in connection with this Train will be run from Callian for the North Eastern Line in a few weeks when the Goolburn Bank is ready again for traffic.

On Sundays, the 8-0 A.M. Down Train from Bombay to Callian, Kussara and Nassick will not be run.

An Extra Local Train will leave Bombay at 10 A.M. for Tanna, Callian and intermediate Stations on Sundays only.

By the 2-30 P.M., Train from Bombay passengers will be booked to be conveyed over the Bhore Ghaut in Palkees and Dhoolees only. Fare for Palkee Rs. 4 and for Dhoolee Rs. 2-4-0 each.

No package weighing more than 90lbs. booked by this Train can be conveyed over the Ghaut in time to be forwarded by the corresponding Train.

UP TRAINS.

The Through Train now leaving Sholapoor at 3-30 P.M. will be altered to leave at 12-15 noon calling at Poona at 9-50 P.M., leave Campoolee 3-15 A.M., and arrive in Bombay at 7-4 A.M.

The Through Train from the North Eastern Line will leave Julgaum at 11-45 A.M., call at Chalesgaum at 3-35 P.M., and Nassick at 10 P.M. It will leave Kussara at 3-30 A.M. and arrive in Bombay at 9-25 A.M.

The morning Train from Mahim will leave that Station at 9-15 A.M. instead of 9-20 A.M.

The starting time for the morning Train from Poona at 9-0 A.M. will not be altered, but the corresponding Train will leave Campoolee at 2-0 P.M. instead of at 2-30 P.M. and arrive in Bombay at 6-5 P.M.

The morning Train that has hitherto left Nassick at 8-0 A.M., will leave at 7-30 A.M., arriving in Bombay at 6-35 P.M. This Train will run on week days only.

An additional through Train will leave Poona at 2-30 P.M. on week days, for Bombay, calling at Campoolee at 7-10 P.M., Narel at 7-45 P.M. and arriving in Bombay at 10-30 P.M.

An Extra Local Train will leave Callian at 5-20 P.M., on *Sundays only* for Bombay calling at intermediate Stations, and arriving in Bombay at 7-20 P.M.

W. COOPER, Traffic Manager.
Traffic Manager's Office,
Bombay Terminus, 3rd October 1862.

JUST RECEIVED.

A FRESH Batch of Edinburgh OATMEAL.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.
Church Gate Street, Fort.

THE THREE ARMS.

BY Lieut. T. PRENDERGAST B. WALSH, H. M.'s 1st Bombay Grenadier Regt. N. I. and late on the General Staff of the Army. The above book is now appearing in numbers in Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall's Bombay Magazine, and when finished will be presented to the public in the form of a small volume. Price to Subscribers Rs. 10 per Copy. Names will be registered by Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall, and also at the Offices of the *Bombay Gazette* and *Times of India*.

HUNTLEY LODGE.

BOMBAY YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTION.

MRS. FRASER'S INSTITUTION, hitherto located in the Fort, was opened at Huntley Lodge, Byculla, on the 25th March 1861. Mrs. Fraser's method and course of study are designed to *develop* and *discipline*, rather than to fill the mind: to illustrate the art, and to exhibit the sources of self-education; and to afford the opportunity of combining, reviewing or resuming special branches in rudimental or accomplished scholarship. The great business of the instructors in the Institution is to let nothing pass through the mind of the child or young lady without her reflecting upon it, or without drawing out her minds by questions or preparatory remarks, to *think* and *reason* on the facts she is treasuring up. The neglect of the minds of young ladies in this particular, through their whole progress, is indeed melancholy and astonishing. Programmes containing a rationale of the course of study, the names of referees, terms, &c. &c., may be had on application at the Institution, or to R. T. Crossley, Esquire, Agent for Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Bombay.

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Central Bank	250	2½ do.	11 discount.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	8½ prem.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	2 pr. ct. disct.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China	250	5 do.	46 pm. ex. divd.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	106 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	36 pr. ct. pm.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 21,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,780	390 do.	Rs. 6,000 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 per share	Rs.200 dis. nom.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co.	6,000	225 per share	Rs.4,200p.sh.pm
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock.	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 4 disct.
Do. New £20 shares.	130.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 3 disct.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per share.	Par.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	......	Rs. 300 disct.
Manockji Pitty's Spinning & Weaving Co.	550	......	Rs. 175 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	450 Rs. p. share.	Rs. 250
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 275 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	......	Rs. 200 disct.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co	4,500	......	Ditto.
Jafur Alee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125	......	Ditto.
Coorla Spinning Co	5,000	......	
Bombay S. N. Co.	500	32 per share	Rs. 100 per sh.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 14,500.
Throstle Mill Co.	4,000	......	Rs. 300 disct.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	99
" Loan 1835-36	94
" Loan 1842-43	94
" Loan 1854-55	94
New Five per Cent. Loan	104½
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan	112¼ to 112½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-4
Bank of England Notes	" 10-3
Spanish Dollars	" 240
Carolus	" 230
Mexican Dollars	" 225
German Crowns	" 213
Five Franc Pieces	" 205
Bar Silver	" 104⅛
Gold Leaf	" 16 7

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 10s. 0d.
" (Seed)	£2 0s. 0d.
To London (Cotton) ready	£2 17s. 6d. to £3 2s. 6d.
" (Seed)	Nominal.
To China	No enquires.
To Clyde	No enquires.
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 20 offered.

(PRICES CURRENT (1st OCTOBER 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba :		Per candy.
Old Broach, ready	Rs.	415 to 420
Old Surat	"	422
Old Dhollera, and Bhownugger	"	425 to 430
Old Oomrawatter	"	420 to 422
Old Coompta	"	408 to 410
Old Dharwar Sawginned	"	585 to 590
Old Barsee, and Nuggur	"	405 to 410
Old Veraval	"	400 to 405
Khandeish	"	395 to 400
Old Poratchee	"	405 to 410
Old Arcote	"	420 to 422
Old Mangalore	"	405 to 408

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,530 to 1,535.

SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish...at	Rs.	7-5 to 7-6 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat	"	8⅞ to 8½ nominal.
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	"	38 to 39 nominal. 40 to 41 nominal.
Niger (Nominal)	"	28 to 29

THE CALCUTTA MARKET.

(*Corrected up to noon, Monday, 22nd Sept.*, 1862.)

THE Express portion of the English mail of the 18th August *vid* Bombay, arrived here on the morning of the 18th instant, and the heavier dawk two days later. The steamer *Simla*, with the mails of the 26th August was telegraphed at Galle on the 17th, and her departure from that port not naving been reported we may expect her to reach Calcutta on the 26th or 27th. Latest telegraphic dates are from London up to the 3rd September.

PRODUCE MARKET.—Shipments are still going forward for England, but there is little change to notice in prices.

IMPORT MARKET.—There is more enquiry for grey goods since the arrival of the telegram dated 26th August, reporting an excited market in Liverpool and Manchester. Dealers, however, are not yet prepared to give the prices required by holders, and both buyers and sellers are indisposed to enter into fresh engagements of any moment so near the holidays. Some speculative purchases have been made on European account in the bazar.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.—The share market is firm and the transactions since our last have been considerable. Bonded Ware-house shares are up to 720; Dock shares wanted at 1240; India General's firm at 1380; and Bengal Coal's at 1835; Bengal Bank scrip and Railway stock is a trifle lower; Tea Shares are in good request, and Assams have been placed at 480; East India Coals at 85; the Steam Tug Association have declared a dividend of 15 per cent. per annum.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—There has been almost no change in the price of Government paper during the week. Very few transactions are reported and those chiefly of a speculative character. Fours may be quoted at 94-8 to 94-10, Fives at 105 to 105-4, and Fives-and a-half at 112-12 to 113.

MONEY MARKET.—There is an increasing demand for money which at present finds employment more readily than at any time during the past three months. The Bank of Bombay raised its rates one per cent. all round at last meeting. The following is the report of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 17th September, 1862 :—

LIABILITIES.		
Proprietors' Capital paid up		1,09,90,909 0 0
Reserve Fund		16,31,136 0 5
General Treasury Balance at Head Office	4,75,92,959 11 0	
General Treasury Balance at Branches	32,70,380 11 11	5,08,63,340 6 11
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches		1,26,17,393 11 8
Drafts payable at Do. Do.		78,017 15 3
Bank Post Bills		3,43,745 2 5
Bank Notes, Outstanding		30,59,050 0 0
Sundries		5,92,205 6 8
Total Rs.		8,01,79,991 11 4
ASSETS.		
Government Securities Investment, No. I.		33,22,783 6 2
Loans on Govt. Securities, at Head Office and Branches		93,60,041 0 0
Accounts of Credit on do. do.		10,17,983 2 1
Mercantile Bills Discounted do.		56,45,802 12 7
Dead Stock do. do.		1,95,646 7 8
Stamps, do. do.		8,063 8 9
Bankers' Balances		58,770 2 5
Sundries		4,62,191 7 2
Total Rs.		2,00,71,281 14 10
Treasury Reserve in Coins at Head Office Rs.	3,37,70,324 10 5	
Do. do. Branches	18,36,511 11 10	
	3,56,06,836 6 4	
Do. invested in Govt. Securities & Claims against Govt.	68,21,935 0 7	4,24,28,801 6 11
Bank's Reserve in Notes at Head Office	1,03,75,030 0 0	
Do. in Silver at Do.	38,40,410 5 5	
	1,42,15,440 5 5	
Banker's Reserve in Notes at Branches.	9,60,260 0 0	
Do. in Silver do.	25,04,208 0 2	1,76,79,908 5 7
	34,64,468 0 2	
Total Rs.		8,01,79,991 11 4

EXCHANGE.—In Exchange there has been but little done for the past week; sales of piece goods have been on a very limited scale for some time back, which curtails the demand for remittance. Banks opened to draw at 2-0⅜ at which rate no business could be done, and the rate rapidly advanced to 2-0½, which may be named as the quotation today. The tendency is decidedly upward, under the influence of an increased activity in export business combined with a dull trade in imports. Credit and Document bills may be quoted at 2-0¹¹⁄₁₆ to 2-0¾; but are difficult of sale at these rates as purchasers seem inclined to hold back for better terms.

FREIGHTS.—Our Freight market continues firm, and there is a demand for tonnage to all the European Ports; it is expected the demand will increase after the holidays. The last accounts from China have been far from encouraging to shippers, there are a number of large vessels now on the berth, chartered before arrival of the news via Galle. For Mauritius Rs. 1-7 to 1-8 for rice nominal rate; for London £4-0 to 4-5; For Liverpool 3-5 to 3-15. The following charters have been effected since last mail :—*Arratoon Apcar* S. S., chartered to arrive, a full and complete cargo for Bombay, at Rs. 44,000 lump sum; the *Maid of the Sea*, an American vessel of 713 tons, British, has been sold for the sum of Rs. 67,000.

EXPORTS.

INDIGO.—There is but little to note about this article. Bengal factories have all closed manufacture with about 38,000 maunds. The Tirhoot concerns are working off the Koontees, and expect sufficient from them to bring up the out-turns of Tirhoot, Chuprah, and Monghyr to 40,000 maunds. The Benares districts are doing better than they were, but are not expected to yield above 10,000 maunds. In the Doab the plant is being worked off; the produce is reported to be indifferent in Rohilcund, Futteyghur, and Cawnpore, but in Mynpooree, and Allyghur it is better. The natives are reported to be making a lot of good Indigo, composed of about one-third Indigo and two-thirds sand and mud, so that the quantity is not expected to be under our former estimate of 18,000 maunds, making the total crop 106,000 maunds.

SALT.—*Government.*—Prices of this salt still range from Rs. 389 for Chilka Kurkutch, to 428 for Salkeah Pungah. On the 1st of September there were in store at the various depôts 21,38,945 maunds, 288,044 have since been added, 44,495 were sold from 1st to 15th September and the stock in hand on the 16th was 24,82,494.

Imported.—On the 1st of September there were 27,72,651 maunds of English Pungah Salt in store and afloat. [illegible] was imported from the 1st to the 16th September, and [illegible] cleared during the same period by payment of duty. The stock in hand on the 16th of September was 26,87,310 and the market rate Rs. 83 per hundred maunds. French Kurkutch, stock on the 1st September was 51,417 maunds, no imports; clearance by payment of duty, from the 1st to 15th September 22,944; the stock in hand 11th of September 28,473 and the market rate Rs. 65. Cadiz, stock on first September 8,691, clearances 1st to 15th September 8,691, present market rate Rs. 65. Ceylon, stock on 1st September 29,6000 maunds and no sales. Bombay, stock on 1st September 254,184 maunds, clearances from 1st to 15th September by payment of duty, 26,595, stock on 16th September 227,580 and the market rate Rs. 33. Scinde, stock on 1st September 205,135 maunds, clearances from 1st to 15th September 5,000, stock on 16th September 200,135, present market rate Rs. 28. Madras 23,563 maunds, Imports from 1st to 15th September 23,572, clearance from 1st to 15th 12,910, stock on 16th September 34,225, market rate Rs. 45. Red Sea and Arabian, 19,717 maunds, imports from 1st to 15th September 100,166, clearances from 1st to 15th September 63,175, stock 16th September, 56,708, present market rate Rs. 65. Muscat Rock, stock 1st Sept. 15,966 maunds stock on 16th September 15,966, present market rate Rs. 65.

SUGAR.—The demand for this staple has almost entirely subsided, if we except one or two parcels of Benares bought by the Bombay merchants, at a decline of 4 to 8 annas per maund. Refiners having closed operations, date sugars have fallen into neglect. Present stocks estimated at about 30,000 bags.

Exports from 1st to 16th September 1862 :—

To Bombay .... 6,505 "

SALTPETRE.—A good business has been done both for English and American markets, in both crude and refined of middling to fine qualities, at previous rates. Some purchases have also been more free, and stocks have increased to about 30,000 bags.

Exports as above :—

To Great Britain, ... 33,129 mds.
North America, ... 17,351 "

RICE.—The enquiry for sifted table for the Australian Colonies has for the present subsided. The demand for the English market has considerably abated, without however affecting prices which are still quoted at Rs. 2-8 to 3-0 for low to good unsifted quality. Fine sifted rice is worth from 3-8 to 3-10. *Moonghee* has been in active enquiry for Mauritius, Bourbon and West Indies, and prices have advanced to 1-14 and 1-15. *Ballam* continues to be freely bought for all quarters at previous currency.

Exports as above :—

To Great Britain, ... 24,555 mds.
North America, ... 8,008 "
Mauritius, ... 73,318 "
Bourbon, ... 78,102 "

RAW SILK.—Transactions to a fair extent took place at about previous rates before the arrival of the last telegram through Galle, since when the demand has greatly fallen off in consequence of the discouraging accounts from the Home market, and the approaching Doorga Poojah holidays. About 300 maunds have been sold off for this mail comprising all kinds and qualities, the fine descriptions have for the most part realised last prices, but the middling and low sorts may be considered fully 4 to 8 annas lower.

Exports as above :—

To Great Britain, ... 589 cwt.
France, ... 78 "

SILK PIECE GOODS.—About 5,000 to 7,000 piece Corahs have been purchased for this mail at or about the prices mentioned in our last :—No. 1, at Rs. 118 to 124, No. 2, 108 to 115, and No. 3, 100 to 105. A parcel of Choppahs, red ground, has found buyers at Rs. 115 per corge. Bandannoes, not wanted.

Exports as above :—

	Corahs.	C. & B.
To Great Britain, ...	15,460 pcs.	1,279 pcs.

JUTE.—The late encouraging accounts from Home have imparted a further impetus to the demand for this fibre, and under active purchases, prices have again advanced. Good jute of the new crop has sold for forward delivery at Rs. 22 to 23 per bale. On the spot, purchases are being effected at Rs. 19 and 20 per ordinary quality. In old jute little or nothing is in progress. Supplies of the new crop are coming on an increased scale.

Exports as above :—

To Great Britain .... 10,773 cwt.

SHELL LAC AND LAC DYE.—There is a fair demand for Shell Lac, and there have been a few sales of European and native at former quotations. Supply moderate. Lac Dye is quiet, and prices are falling.

Exports as above :—

	Shell Lac.	Lac Dye.
To Great Britain,	842 cwt.	492 cwt.
North America,	122 "	... "

OIL SEEDS.—Have been in less demand since our last. Owing to high freights purchases of linseed have been curtailed, and before the commencement of the holidays on the 28th instant, there will not be much done. Prices, however, remain at their previous figures. We hear of occasional purchases of rapeseed at previous enhanced quotations, say 3-12 to 4.

Exports as above :—	Linseed.
To Great Britain	1,54,941 cwt.
North America,	23,268 "

CASTOR OIL.—Increased enquiry at same quotations.

Exports as above :—

To Great Britain .... 3,030 cwt.

HIDES.—Shipments extensive and prices stiffer.

Exports as above :—

To Great Britain, ... 2,18,977 pcs.
North America, ... 27,340 "

GUNNY BAGS.—The demand for Bombay is slack, and there is but a moderate business doing for the United States. Supplies and stocks are fair. Quotations 15-4 to 15-12 for small size.

CUTCH.—No transactions.

Exports as above :—

To Great Britain .... 1,582 cwt.

SAFFLOWER.—One or two lots have been moved off at Rs. 38 to 40 per md. Holders are still firm in demanding previous prices.

Exports as above :—

To Great Britain .... 510 cwt.

OPIUM.—Benares has declined to Rs. 1,360 : but Patna continues at our last quotations.

Shipments from 10th to 16th Sept. 1862.

Per Steamer *Reiver*	for China	1,005 chests.
	" Singapore	319 "
	" Penang	66 "
	Total	1,390 chests.

STOCK IN GODOWN, 16TH SEPTEMBER, 1862.

Patna	960 chests.
Benares	645 "
Total	1,605 chests.

—*Englishman.*

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz. :—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
4 Do. .... at 1s. 11¾d. "
3 Do. .... at 1s. 11⅞d. "
2 Do. .... at 1s. 11⅝d. "
1 Do. .... at 1s. 11½d. "
On demand (Head Office) ...... at 1s. 11⅜d. "

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on *Fixed Deposits*, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise *Drafts* or *Hoondies* on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.
September 5th, 1862.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :—

On London at 6 months' sight .... 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. .... 1s. 11⅞d. do
" 3 do. .... 1s. 11⅝d. do.
" 2 do. .... 1s. 11½d. do.
" 1 do. .... 1s. 11⅜d. do.
" on demand ...... }
On Scotland do. ...... } 1s. 11⅜d. do.
On Ireland do. ...... }
On Paris, at 3 days' sight .... 1s. 11½d. do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11½d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards .... 2 per ct. per annum
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ...... 3 " "
Do. do. 6 do. ...... 4 " "
Do. do. 12 do. ...... 5 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order*," and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ...... Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of .... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody .... ¼ per cent.
Hours of business .... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday .... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 1st Oct 1862.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 1s. 11⅞d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 1s. 11⅝d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 1s. 11½d. do.
Ditto sight ditto 1s. 11⅜d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50. and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business .... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays .... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.
Bombay, 22nd May 1862.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight ...... 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ...... 1s. 11⅞d. "
" 3 do. ...... 1s. 11¾d. "
" 2 do. ...... 1s. 11⅝d. "
" 1 do. ...... 1s. 11½d. "
" On demand ...... 1s. 11⅜d. "
On Scotland do. ...... 1s. 11⅜d. "
On Ireland do. ...... 1s. 11⅜d. "
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight .... } 1s. 11½d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts .... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 "
Deposits for 3 months .... 4 "
Do. do. 6 do. .... 5 "
Do. do. 12 do. .... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ½ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES, Acting Agent.
Bombay, 1st May 1862.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE .... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG and EDINBURGH.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments :—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK (IRELAND) (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight .... 2s. 0⅜d.
" 4 months' sight .... 2s. 0¼d.
" 3 months' sight .... 2s. 0⅛d.
" 2 months' sight .... 2s.
" 1 month's sight .... 1s. 11⅞d.
" On demand .... }
On Scotland .... } 1s. 11¾d.
On Ireland .... }
Circular Notes .... 1s. 11½d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ½ percent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ½ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, in the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee, (Mr. R. H. W. Baker, Manager,) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARDNO, Manager.
Bombay, 1st October 1862.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Departure.

DATE.	SHIP	COMMANDER.	To
Oct. 3	Phlox (s)	Puddicombe	Surat.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Phlox*, to Surat.—Dr. Somervill; Mr. Taylor and 42 natives.

Port Clearance.

The Barque *Villiant Basque*, Lerment, bound to Marseilles, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

Commenced Loading.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Ship *Ellesmere*, for Suddasewgur.
Ship *Epamondes*, for Liverpool.

IMPORT MANIFESTS.

From Zanzibar.

Brig *Nasree*.—360 packages Cloves, 200 bags Pepper, 321 packages Grains, 391 packages Bhoysing, 84 packages Chundroos, 60 cases Tobacco, 5 bags Treasures, 130 pieces Ebonywood, 446 boxes Cigars, 30,500 nos. Cocoanuts.

From Glasgow.

Flower of the Forests.—50 tons Coals, 190 cases Wine, 298 packages Beer, 8 casks Glassware, 15 casks Provisions, 12 cases Venegar, 3,641 casks Malt Liquor, 12 cases Whisky, 78 packages Earthenware, 93 packages Bottles, 31 casks Paint, 58 packages Ginger Wine, 398 casks Green Copperas, 17 hhds. Coal Tar, 1 Butt Sherry, 71 packages Acid, 76 boxes Tobacco and some packages of Merchandise.

From London.

Sydney Eggers.—100 casks Gin, 100 hhds. Pale Ale, 38 cases Port, 147 cases Wine, 100 cases Wine Spirit, 69 baskets Chinaware, 22 casks Cochineals, 88 bundles Cordage, 29 packages Papers, 60 packages Brass Sheets, 101 barrels Alum, 10 Iron Chests, 2 cases Pianaforte, and some packages of Merchandise.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, 3RD OCTOBER 1862.

For London.

Celestial Empire.—227 bags Surat Seed, 640½ cwt., Moolji Jeetha; 30 chests Indigo, 31 cwt., Roopchund Dwarkadass; 253 packages Coffee, 291 cwt., Khatsey Ragowjee.

Wings of the Wind.—Loose Buffaloe Horns, 160 cwt., Soomar Khan Mahomed.

For Liverpool.

Queen of the West.—104 bales Hemp, 364 cwt., Luckmedass Hurribhoy; 25½ bales Rags, 89 cwt., Khutow Khimjee; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Mowjee Khimjee; 1 bale Rags, 3½ cwt., Jooma Natha.

Oriental.—1,000 bundles Linseed, 500 cwt., Jairam Visram.

Euroclydon.—12 bales Cotton, 42 cwt., Treebhovun Jugjeevun; 1 case Poona Figures Martin Young & Co.

Hannemann.—71 bales Cotton, 248½ cwt., Lulloobhoy Manocklall; 2½ bales Wool, 7½ cwt., 4 bales Cotton, 14 cwt., Crustnajee Rungjee; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Cowasjee Maneckjee.

Norwood.—960 bundles Hemp, 100 cwt., Soonderdass Mooljee; 70 bales Hemp, 245 cwt. Megjee Mowjee.

Azuline.—Loose Buffaloe Horns, 125 cwt., Jooma Natha; 480 bales Cotton, 1,680 cwt., Lalla Narron; 475 bales Cotton, 1,662½ cwt., Kessowjee Roopjee; 490 bales Cotton, 1,715 cwt., Nursy Wookerda; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Dhurumsy Virjee.

Lady Havelock.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Eduljee and Hormusjee Shapoorjee and Co.; 1 bale Cotton, 3½ cwt., Cursondass Madhowdass.

Aaron Browne.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Woomersy Mooljee; 31 bales Wool, 93 cwt., 20 bales Cotton, 70 cwt., Nursy Gopalljee.

Missouri.—300 bags Linseed, 450 cwt., R. Souzba and Co.

The Duke.—525 bundles Turmeric, 262½ cwt., Khatesy Runchore.

Epaminondes.—300 bags Linseed, 450 cwt., R. Souzba and Co.

For Havre.

Caduceus.—50 half bales Cotton, 87½ cwt., S. Tyebjee and Co.; 300 whole and 50 half bales Cotton, 1,138 cwt., Merwanjee Nesserwanjee.

For Calcutta.

Kossuth.—1 case Printed Books, 50 nos., Hajee Mirza Abdool Cassum; 160 bundles China Brass Coins, 200 cwt., Gumbeerchund Budreenoth.

STATIONS OF H. M.'s INDIAN NAVY.

1450	Ajdaha, 20 (flag-ship), Frushard	Bombay.
*204	Assyria, (paddle),	
*946	Auckland, (paddle),	Bombay.
	Augusta, 6 (schooner)	Bombay.
664	Berenice, 2 (paddle), Chitty	Bombay.
*120	Clive, 14 (sloop),	Advertised for sale.
300	Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Sedley	Bombay.
204	Comet, 2 (p. gun-boat), Selby	River Euphrates.
182	Constance, 3 (schooner), Trollope	Aden.
1026	Coromandel, 4 (screw), Carew	China.
205	Cursetjee, (flat)	River Indus.
1022	Dalhousie, (screw), Pengelley	China.
887	Elphinstone, 12 (sloop), De Belen	Bombay.
274	Ethersey, (flat),	River Indus.
225	Euphrates, (survey ship), Whish	Surveying Bombay Harbour.
495	Falkland, 12 (corvette), Drought	Bombay.
*1450	Ferooz, 13 (paddle), Sconce	Bombay.
215	Goolanar, (paddle yacht), Nacoda	Bombay.
90	Georgiana, 2 (tender)	Persian Gulf.
300	Hugh Rose, (gun boat) Wood	Bombay.
200	Lady Falkland, (paddle),	Gwyn.
157	Mahi, 3 (schooner), Gardiner	Aden.
167	Marie, (schooner)	Bombay.
49	Nerbudda, (schooner),	Kurrachee.
204	Nimrod, 2 (paddle),	River Indus.
335	Planet, 1 (paddle), Fletcher	River Indus.
140	Pleiad, (screw), Searle	Bombay.
1246	Prince Arthur, (screw), Brazier	Bengal Public Works' Department.
335	Satellite, 1 (paddle), Harrison	River Indus.
960	Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Worsley	Aden.
610	Sir H. Lawrence, 2 (paddle), Jones	River Indus.
40	Snake, 1 (paddle), Rogers	Bombay Harbour.
258	Tigris, 5 brigantine),	Bombay.
*705	Victoria, 4 (paddle),	Advertise for sale.
1003	Zenobia, 9 (paddle), Adams	Aden.

* Out of Commission.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

1278 Celestial Empire, Murray—M. N. Bhownuggar.
940 Wings of the Wind, Whyte—Forbes & Co. (c. l. Sept. 23)

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1033 Aaron Browne, Rogers—Dady and Sorabjee.(c. l. Sept. 18)
1003 Azuline, Manson—John Clover & Co. (c. l. Sept. 8.)
1060 Beeston Castle, Corney—R. Scovell & Co. (c. l. Sept. 5)
1117 Edmund Kaye—W. W. Steel—F. Chambers.
1171 Epaminondas, Heasley.—Wallace & Co. (c. l. Oct. 3)
1325 Euroclydon, Wright—Martin, Young & Co. (c. l. Aug. 8)
1249 G. H. Holt, Robinson—W. Nicol & Co.
1328 Hahneman, Phillips—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. Sept. 1)
1218 Howden, Verril—Pestonjee Jehangeer.
1306 Inkerman, Grant—Coupland & Co. (c. l. Sept. 16)
1071 James Livesey.—J. P. Cornforth & Co. (c. l. Sept. 30)
865 Lady Havelock, O'Neill—R. Scovell & Co. (c. l. Sept. 9)
1286 Lancastrian, Pearson—George S. King & Co. (c. l. Sept. 13)
818 Missouri, Calhoun—Dady Sorabjee & Co. (c. l. Sept. 19)
1233 Norwood, Stapelton—John Clover & Co. (c. l. Aug. 30)
1569 Oriental, Ballard—Cursetjee Jemsetjee & Co. (c. l. July 29)
883 Peerless, Major.—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Sept. 13)
1435 Queen of the West—Rennie, Scovell & Co (c. l. July 23)
919 Rowantree, Lewis—Lyon Brothers & Co. c. l. Sept. 17)
1090 Sir John Lawrence—B. & A. Hormusjee. (c. l. Sept. 6)
836 Victoria Bridge, Pennington—Ritchie & Co. (c. l. Sept. 30)
1131 War Cloud, Mackey—Rennie, Scovell & Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

492 Freya, Major—A. H. Huschke & Co. (c. l. Sept. 12)

FOR MARSEILLES.

407 Vaillant Basque, LeMert—Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

1006 Caduceus, A. Holton—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Sept. 22)

FOR AKYAB.

847 Talbot, Spencer—Grey & Co.

FOR PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

261 Dadloy—Nacoda. (c. l. Sept. 15)

FOR CALCUTTA.

293 Bartle Frere, Nacoda.—Hajee Esmall Sidick (c. l. Aug. 27)
508 Kossuth, Bennett.—Alli Mohmed Khan. (c. l. Oct. 1)
827 Prince of Wales, Nacoda—H. J. Abadin. (c. l. May 12)

FOR TUTICORIN.

700 The Duke, Hawkins—J. Tanner & Co. (c. l. Oct. 1)

FOR SUDDASEWGUR.

270 Ellesmere, Anderson—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Oct. 3)

NOT FIXED.

1133 Admiral Lyon, Thomson—John Tanner & Co.
672 Ally, Shepherd—H. E. Cadoo.
1288 Annot Lyle, Shaw—W. & A. Graham & Co.
307 Artemise, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.
290 Ararat, Nacoda—H. M. A. Lutiff.
700 Birkby, Purdy—B. and A. Hormusjee.
565 Bombay Castle, (s), J. Wadge—C. M. S. N. Co.
283 C. Commercial de Goa, Marie—Henderson & Co. (for sale)
1204 Countess of Elgin, Abbott—Dirom, Hunter & Co.
435 Coringa (s), Calder—C. and B. S. N. Co.
724 Duke of Wellington, J. Wetherhall—Comber, Sons & Co.
445 Fazel Currim, Nacoda.—H. A. Currim Cadoo.
917 Flower of the Forest, McAuly—W. & A. Graham & Co.
834 Forest Queen, Balch—Wallace & Co.
974 Glen Monarch, Lewis—Lawrence & Co.
1057 Gloriana, Vaile—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1354 Herefordshire, Walker—Ewart, Latham & Co. (in dock)
1108 James Smith, Fervown—W. & A. Graham & Co.
Juddal Mamnon, Nacoda.
1242 Labrador, Quinn—Peel, Cassels & Co.
80 Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.
766 Mayaram Dayaram, Brady.—H. Sidick Dossal.
109 Nasarool Hamed, Nacoda—M. Husein.
292 Nasaree, S. A. Box—Ludha Samjee
705 Phatel Barrey, Nacoda—H. Esmal H. Hubib.
578 Ralston, T. Davis—W. & A. Graham & Co.
Romao, Nacodo.—Mr. Shawchund Galabchund.
150 Royal Victoria, Nacoda—Dinshaw Bhickajee Khan.
450 Scindian (s), Morrison—B. S. N. Company. (For sale.)
870 Sydney Eggers, Campbell—E. Bates & Co.
962 Tyburnia, Coote—Wallace & Co.
680 Ville de Cherbourg, LeMagnon.

MILITARY.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 3.

Glasse, Ensign C. R., 103rd Regt., on duty, from Bhooj.
Ingham, Captain, 28th Regt., on leave, from Poona.
Horniblow, Lieut., 28th Regt., on leave, from Poona.
Wise, Lieut. F. J., 26th Regt., on leave, from Poona.
Carr, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, from Sattara.
Crealock, Captain, 95th Regt., on leave, from Poona.
Rees, Captain, 16th Regt., on duty, from Rajkote.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 3.

Smith, Ensign L., 108th Regt., to join, to Jaulnah.
Wise, Lieut. F. J., 26th Regt., on leave, to Surat.
Carr, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, to Surat.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C. B.

Bombay, Friday, 3rd October 1862.

The 18th Regt. N. I., the Officer for the Castle Guard tomorrow, also the Adjutant for the day.

1. The Committee of which Captain Jacob, 18th Regt. N. I., is President, is dissolved.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Head Quarters Poona, 2nd Oct. 1862.

The following Circular from the Controller Military Finance is to be published for general information, and Officers Commanding Regiments of British Cavalry and Infantry, and Batteries of Artillery are requested to explain to all time-expired and discharged soldiers under their Command, who may be proceeding direct to the colonies from this country the means of obtaining their passage-money.

All applications for such passage-money should be made at the Deputy Quarter Master General's office at the Presidency.

MILITARY FINANCE DEPARTMENT.
Circular.
No. 3893 of 1862.
Bombay, 12th September 1862.

It is hereby notified for the information of Heads of Departments that Government having sanctioned the amount of passage-money for Soldiers engaging their own passages to the colonies, to be calculated at the same rate as those charged for passages by the last transport for the conveyance of time-expired men, claims on behalf of men authorized to engage their own passage must always be supported by certificates from the Agent for Transports, specifying the rate per head paid by Government on the last occasion for the conveyance of time-expired or discharged soldiers to England.

Government Resolution No. 2587 dated 21st August 1862.

(Signed) H. J. BARR, Lieut. Col.
Controller of Military Finance.

Pensioned Gunner J. McInery, pensioned in India, by G. O. C. C. No. 488 of the 5th May 1860, is permitted to proceed and draw his stipend in Europe.

Erratum.—In G. O. C. C. No. 912 of the 6th instant, confirming certain orders by the Officer Commanding the 17th Regiment N. I. for dated 27th August 1862 read dated 22nd August 1862.

BENGAL.

Head Quarters, Simla, 10th September 1862.

Under instructions from Government, and in supersession of all other orders on the subject, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to notifiy that the privilege of possessing and bearing private arms by Soldiers of the Native Army shall in future be conceded to the following classes only :

1st. All Native Commissioned Officers.

2nd. Non-Commissioned Officers and men whose Corps may be serving Trans-Indus.

3rd. Non-Commissioned Officers and men, inhabitants of Trans-Indus districts, whose Corps may be serving in Hindostan or elsewhere.

2. The men of the 2nd and 3rd class will be permitted to carry their arms only while proceeding on furlough, and under the authority of a pass from their Commanding Officers, which, together with the arms specified in it, must be produced on their return to their Regiments, when the weapons will be lodged in the Regimental magazines.

3. Commanding Officers of Native Regiments are directed to explain the order carefully to the men of their Corps before the opening of next year's furlough, and to warn them that any infraction thereof will lead to the seizure of their arms, and render them liable to such other penalties as the law may direct.

NAVAL.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY COMMODORE J. FRUSHARD, I. N.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 3rd October 1862.

Mr. Robinson, Clerk in charge of the *Berenice*, is to be transferred to the *Ajdaha*, as supernumerary and Mr. Maurey, Clerk, supernumerary of the *Ajdaha*, is to be transferred to the *Berenice*, as Clerk in charge.

The Officers below-named appointed a Committee to transfer charge of Victualling and Purser's Stores of the *Berenice*, from Mr. Robinson, to Mr. Mauray.

Lieut. Chitty, Mr. Robinson, and Mauray.

The undermentioned Engineer apprentices, having completed five years service and passed the required examination, are promoted to Journeymen apprentices from the 4th June 1862.

Frank Vaz, Robert Smith, of the Indus Flotilla and Henry Elsey, of the *Ajdaha*.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

DEPARTURE OF OVERLAND MAILS ON SUNDAY.

SIR,—It appears from yesterday's *Government Gazette* that the Overland Mail per P. & O. Company's steamer *Jeddo*, will be closed on Saturday, the 11th October, at 7 o'clock P.M.; and an After-packet will be kept open until 11 o'clock A.M., on Sunday, the 12th October.

Will the powers that be, be good enough to explain to the public the reason why the established rule that the Overland Mail falling due on a Sunday should be closed on the *following* day, has been departed from in this instance.—Yours truly,

Bombay, 3rd October 1862. NESTOR.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, & DEATHS.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the names and address of the sender.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH—

At Byculla, on the 1st October, the wife of Mr. N. Devlin, Station Master G. I. P. R., Byculla, of a son.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGE—

At St. Thomas' Church, Howrah, on the 17th September, by the Rev. W. Spencer, Mr. James F. Thoms, Chief Officer of the Steam Ship *Baltic*, to Sarah, eldest daughter of Mr. Alexander Thom, of Howrah.

DEATH—

In Crookrehutty Reach, on the 18th September, drowned from on board the ship *Faize Allum*, through the breaking of the breast rope whilst heaving the lead, Henry Joseph Heckford, a Volunteer in the Bengal Pilot Service, aged 17 years, and 6 months.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail per P. and O. Company's Steamer "JEDDO," will be closed on SATURDAY, the 11th October, at 7 o'clock P.M. An After Packet will be kept open on payment of the usual Fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 11 o'clock A.M. No Registered Letters will be received for the After-Packet.

	Vid Marseilles.	*Vid Southampton.*
Weight under ½ ounce	Rs. 0 6 0	......
" ½ "	" 0 8 0	Rs. 0 4 0
" ¾ "	" 0 14 0	......
" 1 "	" 1 0 0	0 8 0
" 2 "	" 2 0 0	" 1 0 0

The time for posting Letters on the days of the departure of the Overland Mails has been extended one hour. When the Mail leaves at 8 P.M. Letters and Papers can be posted without extra fee up to 5 instead as before 4 P.M., and when the Steamer starts at 5 P.M. up to 2 P.M. instead of 12 noon as heretofore.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for CEYLON, PENANG, SINGAPORE, and HONGKONG, per P. & O. Company's steamer "COLUMBIAN," will be closed on MONDAY, the 13th October, at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 14th October.

Letters, &c. for AUSTRALIA will be despatched by this opportunity.

SCINDE MAILS.

The Mails for KURRACHEE and SCINDE, per Steamer, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

MAILS TO MUSCAT *VIA* KURRACHEE.

The Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent *via* Kurrachee by the Mid-Monthly and other Steamers to that place, and thence forwarded by Bugla to Muscat.

The Public are hereby informed that in consequence of the hour of starting of Trains having been changed (from 6th instant) the letter Box at the General Post Office, Fort, will be closed at 12-30. P.M. daily for letters for Stations on the North Eastern Railway Line, Nassick, Khandeish, Guzerat, Central India and N. W. Provinces, and at 6. P.M. for letters for Stations on the South Eastern line namely, Tannah, Cullian, Campoolee, Khundalla, Kirkee, Poona, Sholapore, &c. &c.

2nd. Late letters for the North Eastern line, &c. can be posted up to 1 P.M. on prepayment in postage Stamps of the usual fee of 8 annas each. Those for the South Eastern line, &c. up to 7 P.M. daily on same conditions.

3rd. No Registered letters will be taken after 12 and 6 P.M. respectively.

DATES OF DEPARTURE OF MAILS FOR SUEZ AND CHINA DURING THE YEAR 1862.

TO SUEZ AND ENGLAND		TO GALLE AND CHINA.	
October	12th, 27th.	October	14th, 29th
November	12th, 27th.	November.	14th, 29th
December	12th, 27th.	December	14th, 29th

CALENDAR—OCTOBER 1862.

Full Moon	Wednesday	8d. 1h. 36.8m. P.M.
Last Quarter	Thursday	16d. 4h. 32.6m. A.M.
New Moon	Thursday	23d. 0h. 28.0m. P.M.
First Quarter	Thursday	30d. 4h. 35.4m. A.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour* Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour* Even.	Evening Gun-Fire. Shore Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Sat.	4		5 52	5 45	8 27	8 59	Date 2nd Oct. Time—5h. 57m. 5⅔s.
Sun.	5	16th Sunday after T.	5 53	5 44	9 10	9 28	
Mon.	6	Faith, V. and M.	5 53	5 41	9 51	10 12	
Tues.	7	St. Mark.	5 53	5 43	10 33	10 54	
Wed.	8		5 53	5 42	11 13	11 34	
Thur.	9	St. Denys, B.	5 54	5 41	11 48	— 4	
Fri.	10		5 54	5 40	— 22	— 38	

* Several complaints having been made of the incorrectness of the Tide Tables, it is hoped that they will now be found more correct. The calculations are for Bombay Harbour.

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Saturday 4th.—Lally took Arcot, 1758.—Bishop Heber died, 1833.
Sunday 5th.—Lord Cornwallis died, 1805.
Monday 6th.—Louis Philippe born, 1773.
Tuesday 7th.—Violent earthquake and furious hurricane at the mouth of the Ganges; 300,000 people said to have perished, 1737.—Peace with America, 1783.
Wednesday 8th.—Nawaub of Ferozepore executed at Delhi for murder, 1835.
Thursday 9th.—Eddystone Lighthouse completed, 1759.—Battle of Savannah, 1779.
Friday 10th.—Capture of Monghyr, 1763.—Capture of Chiona, 1841.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN	Sept 18	KURRACHEE	Sept 26
AGRA	Sept 25	LAHORE	Sept 24
ALLAHABAD	Sept 20	LONDON	Sept 3
AUSTRALIA	July 25	MAURITIUS	Aug 25
ALEXANDRIA	Sept 8	MADRAS	Sept 27
BANGALORE	Sept 26	MALTA	Sept 7
COCHIN	Sept 20	MEERUT	Sept 23
CALCUTTA	Sept 22	OUDE	Sept 20
CAPE	July 9	PUNJAUB	Sept 16
CEYLON	Sept 18	PENANG	Sept 9
DELHI	Sept 19	RANGOON	Sept 2
FRANCE	Sept 6	SUEZ	Sept 12
HONGKONG	Aug 28	SINGAPORE	Sept 7

THE
Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1862.

WE feel something of that "diffidence" about entering on the discussion of the Law of Contract, which the Hon'ble Mr. Scott felt at moving for permission to bring a Bill on the subject into the Legislative Council, and for somewhat similar reasons. In common with all who are acquainted with the Hindoo mode of treating contracts, and who have no class associations to bind them to the existing system, or render them averse from innovations, we have clear and strong convictions regarding the magnitude of the evil and the urgent necessity for a remedy. But we know full well that this is one of those points on which the dogged prejudices of the English mind are proof against both fact and reason. The genuine Englishman's home spun coat, to borrow an illustration from Benjamin Franklin, is a good coat and it suits himself well :—it must therefore be the best possible coat for every other person. It is of no use to object that however good the coat may be it does not fit persons different in size and shape from him. Dogged, opinionative, and strong in his own prejudices, he gives no heed to any opinions or experience except his own. He reiterates his assertion that the coat is an exceedingly good coat, adding perhaps that if it does not fit other people as well as himself, it is because they do not know how to wear it, and the sooner they learn, the better. Very much indeed of English legislation in India has been grounded on the principle, that what answers well in England *ought* to answer equally well in India, and that there can be no good reason for its being otherwise. Stubborn wrongheaded John Bull repudiates all modification of his own rules, and all adaptation of his habits to the circumstances of any other people or climate. He would introduce, if he could, wherever he goes, his language, habits, and mode of living, with sovereign contempt for every body and everything that may happen to differ, and with a real incapability of admitting the validity of any reason for a difference. We never yet heard an Englishman, in India, admit that his own habits had anything to do with evils manifestly brought upon himself by this unreasoning, unaccommodating habitativeness. Neither black hats nor broad cloth, brandy nor beer, have ever anything to do with sun stroke or an inflamed liver. The "horrid climate" is the sole cause of all.

Such is the spirit in which the law for the enforcement of contracts has hitherto been treated by all unsophisticated Englishmen, here and at home. To all facts and arguments adduced to shew the necessity of a new law, the reply is, "The existing law is sufficient. Parties aggrieved can obtain redress in the Civil Courts, the same as in England, where the law is found sufficient and satisfactory." Our daily contemporary says that "human ingenuity has never yet succeeded in enacting measures more efficacious and comprehensive than the provisions of the existing law for the enforcement of contracts." In this we concur so far as India is concerned; and therefore it is that we desire "human ingenuity" to be exerted again and to better purpose than heretofore, seeing that however "comprehensive" the existing law may be, its "efficacy" has been found to be precisely *nil* by all who have had recourse to it. The coat does not suit those who have to use it, who alone are competent to give an opinion as to the *fit*. And when they state the fact they are met with the assertion that, never tailor made a better coat.

Unfortunately, there are two classes of Englishmen in India, neither unsophisticated nor inexperienced, who add their weight to that of these blind obstructors of the industrial interests of this country. One of these is that remnant of the old civilians whose sympathies have never gone out towards those new interloping interests, which are revolutionising the industrial and commercial affairs of India, and which are so seriously impeded through the remediless state in which the existing Contract Law leaves them. These ancients cannot believe that the new fangled interests which are turning the world of India upside down should create a necessity for a law which was not needed in by-gone and better days. The other class of obstructives is a small, but noisy and declamatory one. It consists of those whose moral sense has been so blunted by familiarity with the native practices of lying, fraud, and theft, that they have lost their English feelings in regard to these vices, and come to regard them as natural native habits, not to be too severely censured. All our readers must be familiar with manifestations of this deterioration of the moral sense. Individuals who came to this country with keen moral feelings, after a few years may be heard complacently excusing their own servants for cheating them on the ground that "it is the custom," and even found doing a little business in the same line themselves among their own countrymen, by giving written characters for honesty to servants whom they know to have regularly stolen 25 *per cent.* at least of all the money given to them day by day to pay for commodities in the bazar, and not ashamed to excuse themselves for this violation of truth and honesty on the ground that it would be "very hard to stand in the way of the servants interest merely because he does what every servant in the country does." Truly, if every servant in the country does not act thus, it is not the fault of these parties, and it is not to be wondered at if they exhibit much benevolent indignation at the idea of fraudulent breach of contract being treated as a penal offence. Neither is it to be wondered at if they find sympathisers in England among that very liberal pseudo-benevolent class, whose tender mercies for suffering humanity would make them regard the freedom of one slave as cheaply purchased by the slaughter of ten American citizens. The Federal cause is not less indebted to such friends than India and the true interest of its people are to those who palliate its vices, and oppose more stringent measures for the suppression of its peculiar national crimes, than those which are found sufficient for dealing with similar, or what are supposed to be similar offences in England. It is, however, a gross delusion to suppose that *breach of contract* is the same kind of thing in England as in India. We do not hesitate to affirm that in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, what is called by that name in England is altogether different in its nature from that of which merchants and planters in India complain, and for which they have at present no effectual remedy. We admire the bold enterprising spirit more than we can commend the prudence, of the firm with which the Hon'ble Mr. Scott is connected, in venturing in existing circumstances on the establishment of agencies in the interior. It is well however for the mercantile interests generally, that at their expense and that of some other merchants, certain important facts have been so elucidated and established that no defender of contract breakers can hope to obscure them. On this subject we shall have more to say in a future article.

Mr. Scott's measure it would appear, is to be confined to transactions in cotton. If so, it will perhaps have the greater chance of success, as these transactions are at present the great ones in Western India, and the mulitudinous interests involved in them will concentrate on his Bill an amount of hearty undivided support such as could scarcely be expected for a more general measure. Its success moreover will pave the way for a more comprehensive law. Mr. Scott speaks from personal knowledge and experience, as he is well qualified to do, on the subject of cotton frauds. There are not a few both of Englishmen and natives who are both able and willing to corroborate all he said on that subject, and to add a great deal more regarding the system throughout the interior, of contracts for all sorts of produce, and for buildings and works and materials of every description which it is the custom to contract for. The contract system altogether is an evil. It is unsuitable to India, and is throughout a wholesale system of fraud. But unfortunately, from the mass of the population being entirely under the power of middle-men, who have consequently the chief control of the resources of the country, merchants must either employ it or forego their occupation. It is not so, however, with planters, who could have followed another mode, but did not choose to do so. Our sympathies therefore are not to the same degree with them in their difficulties, as with the mercantile and other agencies which have as yet no alternative.

WE very cordially comply with a request to say a word in favor of a movement now being made in Bombay for the improvement of church music or Psalmody. For some years past the subject has received public attention in Europe and America. The press there heartily espoused the cause, and perhaps did more to promote it than any other advocacy. Those amongst us whose exile from Britain or America does not extend beyond twenty years know well what marvellous improvement has been very generally made in those countries in this sacred art. It is high time that we in India followed the example; and, as Bombay is by no means deficient in musical talent, we are persuaded that the efforts now being made will be crowned with success. All who *can exert an influence* in favor of the present movement should feel themselves under a delightful obligation to do so. We are happy to say that the pulpit is very earnestly discharging its obligation in reference to it. All who *can take an active part* in the movement should feel it their delightful duty to do so. And we would ask, who cannot take an active part in it? None, who have the requisite faculties, can plead exemption. And who, save the deaf mute, has not the requisite faculties? Most confidently we answer, NONE. We say not that all can, without instruction, sing with propriety, or that all can learn to sing with the same proficiency and skill; but that all, who are not afflicted with some physical derangement of the organs of voice, have all the *faculties* requisite for the practice of song, and may, by proper cultivation, just as certainly learn to sing as to read. But have all who possess the organs of voice entire, a *voice* for music? Most certainly, if they can speak at all, they have a voice for music. There is not a man who in common conversation does not glide through the whole *scale*: not a man who *can* confine himself to the same unvaried tone in *animated* discourse. It is just as natural for a man to raise or lower his voice, to impede or quicken his speech, and to produce all the usual variations of tone, as it is for him to speak at all. The only difference in these respects between common discourse and singing is, that in the latter case the individual sounds are given separately and prolonged, without gliding into another, whereas in the former no sound is individually prolonged, but just touched and melts into another. A writer on the "Music of Nature," whose work combines, in a very high degree, acute observation, philosophical analysis, and apt illustration, while he admits that "some persons have a greater aptness for the vocal art than others," expressly affirms that "there is not a voice, however stubborn, but what may be rendered sufficiently pliant to perform with accuracy the notes of the diatonic scale." That this is not mere theory, has been abundantly established by satisfactory experiment. In some parts of Germany every child is taught to sing as well as to read. And their teachers affirm that 'no child is ever found incapable of vocal performance.' An eminent Professor in an Academy of Sacred Music has publicly testified, after having instructed thousands during a period of more than twenty years devoted to musical instruction, that he never yet found the individual destitute of the power necessary for learning music. "Go, he says, into the well-regulated school, and among some hundreds of pupils you will find only here and there an individual whose voice is wholly unformed : select the very worst of these for special training, and *all without exception* are found to improve more or less rapidly." With such facts as these in view, we cannot hesitate to ascribe the power of music to the *whole human family*, with the exception already named. Now, the Creator requires of every creature to love and serve Him with *all* the mind and strength : who then can question the duty of those to whom He has given this faculty of music, to cultivate and use it in His praise? Yes,

"Let every thing that hath breath, praise the Lord."

We are happy to learn that the gentleman, whose name we mentioned in our issue of the 30th ultimo, in connection with the Sunday-school movement, has been solicited to give a series of systematic lessons in Psalmody during the ensuing cold season, designed especially for youth. We trust that those who have it in their power to avail themselves of such an opportunity of improvement in this delightful art will not fail to do so. No doubt the time and place will be made to suit the convenience of all as far as possible. Not to speak of the effects of Psalmody upon the *health*, which are most beneficial, and upon the *animal spirits*, which are of the happiest kind, we may simply refer to its effects upon the *heart*. "Pure and simple music," says Plato, "is the sister of bodily exercise : as exercise imparts health to the body, so music imparts self-government to the soul." Martin Luther, than whom none, scarcely, have been in modern days, more efficient patrons of sacred music, says :—"The youth must always be accustomed to this art, for it makes men kind and virtuous." An eminent traveller relates that "the effect of introducing music into one of the villages of German Switzerland, upon the entire moral character of the people, was immediate and striking. They relinquished drinking, riot and debauchery, and all disreputable amusements, to join in musical recreation. And villages before noted for nothing but ill, became distinguished for sobriety, order and purity." Music has ever been regarded as a most appropriate vehicle of *praise*. The exercise of the art, therefore, is adopted to awaken that feeling of the soul, with which it is so intimately associated. The association of certain feelings with their peculiar tones is so intimate, that we can scarcely hear the latter, without having the former excited. The plaintive cry awakens pity and compassion. The veteran soldier hears the bugle-call, or the rolling of the drum, and at once his bosom beats for the tented field. Who has not heard of the wondrous effects of the Tyrolese song or Marsellais hymn? Who has not felt a patriot's blood grow warm about his loyal heart, while "God save the Queen" was poured forth from a thousand hearts? So, too, the lovers of Psalmody are often stirred to raptures, when the lofty, solemn, and full burst of praise from the great congregation, falls upon their ears. While the influence of Psalmody in the family circle, and in private, is delightful, it is chiefly in the great assembly that its full power is felt; or would be felt, if the assembly, having taken time and pains to learn this sacred science, would pour forth its swelling tides of harmony in the song of praise. "Methinks, said Richard Baxter, when we sing the praises of God in great assemblies, with joyful and fervent spirits, I have the liveliest foretaste of heaven upon earth; and I could almost wish that our voices were loud enough to reach through all the world and to heaven itself."

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

BIRTHS IN BOMBAY.

DR. ROBERT HAINES, Superintendent of Mortuary and Birth Returns, has submitted to Government the following report dated 29th ultimo, on the births registered in Bombay during the year 1861 :—

During the year 1861 there were registered a total of 8,023 births, of which 337 children were still-born, leaving 7,686 children born alive. The number is somewhat larger than during any previous year, and 939 in excess of the number registered last year.

There were born in wedlock, 4,327 male children and 3,359 females; the males being to the females in the unusually large proportion of 128.8 to 100. The excess appears to be chiefly due to the extreme disproportion of the sexes in the Mussulmen births, these being 882 males to 493 females, or 178.9 to 100. The following table may be compared with that given in last year's report :

	MALES TO 100 FEMALES.			
	Average.	1861.	Above Average.	Below Average.
Hindoos	119.4	125.2	5.8	
Mussulmans	124.6	178.9	54.3	
Parsees	126.2	90.4		35.8
Jews and Christians	117.0	138.2	21.2	
All Classes	121.4	128.8	7.4	

These excessive fluctuations and the generally anomalous character of the returns show that much improvement is necessary before the results of the registration can be considered at all trustworthy.

In the Register of Deaths an average number of about 8,000 are reported as having been born in Bombay, being nearly a thousand in excess of the

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average total registries of births, so that if all the children born in Bombay died within the Island, there would still remain a large number of births unaccounted for; but, as a large proportion of those who are born in Bombay must undoubtedly die elsewhere, the deficiency is really much greater. There are probably not less than 10,000 or 11,000 births yearly in Bombay.

Seventy-seven illegitimate births are returned, viz. 42 males and 35 females, altogether 96 per cent. of the whole. It is greatly to be feared that this number is but a small fraction of those which really occur, for I am convinced, from facts which come under my own observation, that the practice of infanticide is fearfully common.

CAPTURE OF THE REBEL ZAHOOR-OOL-HOOSSEIN.

Memo.—In consequence of information received by Captain Thorin Thatcher, Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad, that the rebel Zahoor-ool-Hoossein, who is stated to have delivered up in 1857-58, to the Begum of Lucknow, a party of nine Europeans, including Major Orr, and Mr. Hart, by which act of his they met their death, was employed under the assumed name of Sufraz Hoossein, in the service of a Talookdar of His Highness the Nizam, in the district of Copul, he (Captain Thatcher) obtained permission and proceeded to the Deccan in the month of August last, accompanied by some men able to identify the rebel.

In the meantime the Acting Magistrate at Ahmedabad collected further information regarding the so-called Sufraz Hoossein, which was forwarded to the Police Commissioner, Northern Division, and by him to the Officiating Resident at Hydrabad. The latter officer instructed Major Wyndham, commanding at Linsagoor, to take immediate steps for securing the rebel, but Zahoor Hoossein had by some means obtained information, and fled a few hours before. A confidential attendant and a Mussulmanee woman living with him were, however, captured, and eventually the party having traced Zahoor-ool-Hoossein himself succeeded in apprehending him within the limits of the Dharwar Collectorate. He was on the 18th August, taken back to Linsagoor, and thence forwarded in charge of a party of the Nizam's Contingent to Sholapoor, to which place Captain Thatcher repaired to establish his identity. He was at once recognised by one of Captain Thatcher's attendants, and he himself admitted he was living under an assumed name. He was then brought on to Poona, and is now confined in the jail there, with four other persons lately in his service. One of these Ghareebun, his mistress, has been living with him since 1856. A second, Iklah Hoossein, a Syed, described as having one eye, a mendicant by profession, and two others, Alli Buksh, and Shah Ahmed Khan, inferior servants.

The Police Commissioner N. D. in reporting this important capture, justly notes it "as a remarkable instance of the retribution which is slowly but surely overtaking all the principal criminals and leaders of the rebellion. The home and family of Zahoor-ool-Hoossein are in the north west of Hindoostan, and he attempted to evade pursuit by abandoning both for the extreme south west corner of the Nizam's dominions in the Deccan. He was there in the enjoyment of place and power when apprehended, an information obtained in the distant province of Guzerat, and by means of this information, an offender is brought to justice for crimes committed five years ago in the province of Oude, at the other extremity of India."

A description of the criminal proceedings of this man during the mutiny will be found at page 150, at 167 of Captain Hutchinson's "Narrative of the Mutinies in Oude."

M. J. Shaw Stewart,
Acting Secretary to Government.

INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

Galle, *2nd Oct.*, 1-30 p.m.
The Steamer *India*, anchored from Glasgow.

Galle, *2nd Oct.*, 12-15 p.m.
The Steamer *Nubia*, sailed for Suez.

Madras, *2nd Oct.*, 2-50 p.m.
The Steamer *Sydney*, sailed for Northern Ports.

By a telegram received from Galle yesterday morning, we learn of the arrival of the Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company's new steamer there. She made the passage round the Cape of Good Hope from Glasgow in fifty-seven days.

The latest news from Herat is of the 25th August. Sirdar Jelall Odeen had reached the Ameer's Camp. He came *via* Meshed, and had an interview with the Shah Zada of that place, by whom he was told that it was entirely opposed to the wishes of Persia that the Ameer should interfere with Herat or displace Sooltan Jan. A skirmish with the city was reported, water and forage were said to be getting scarce in the city, and the Herat soldiery becoming disheartened.—*Lahore Chronicle, Sept.* 24.

Connexion with the Punjab.—We learn that the authorities of the Sind Railway will undertake shortly the survey of a line from Kotree to Mooltan. Mr. Newnhan will supervise the work, Government defraying the expense for the time being. This expense will be debited to any Company which may hereafter come forward to establish a line, whether rail or tram, on the banks of the Indus.—*Our Paper (Kurrachee), Sept.* 26.

LOCAL.

The Bank of Bombay yesterday raised the rate of Discount one per cent. all round.

The Condemned Convict, Ismail bin Ahmed, who was tried and convicted on Wednesday last for the murder of Peroo Hijra in the Chuckla, is to suffer the extreme penalty of the law on Monday morning the 13th instant in front of the County Gaol.

We beg to call attention to an advertisement in another column, by which it will be seen that on and after Monday the 6th instant, an extension of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, from Chalesgaum to Julgaum, will be opened for public traffic. The Railway Telegraph will also be opened to Julgaum. It is also announced that night Trains will be run again on the Concan line, and additions and alterations have been made accordingly in the working of the Trains commencing from the 6th instant.

By a Postal Notice we see it announced that in consequence of the hour of starting of trains having been changed from the 6th instant, the letter box at the General Post Office, Fort, will be closed at 12-30 p.m. daily for letters for stations on the North Eastern Railway line, Nassick, Khandeish, Guzerat, Central India and N. W. Provinces, and at 6 p.m. for letters for stations on the South Eastern line, namely, Tanna, Callian, Campoolee, Khandalla, Kirkee, Poona, Sholapoor, &c. &c. Late letters for the North Eastern line, &c., can be posted up to 1 p.m. on pre-payment in postage stamps of the usual fee of 8 annas each. Those for the South Eastern line, &c., up to 7. p.m. daily on same conditions. No Registered letters will be taken after 12 and 6 p.m. respectively.

Another important question relative to the grant of gratuities has lately been decided by the Government of India. The circumstance which gave rise to this question appears to be the following:—A young Native Assistant in a Public Office, whose services were dispensed with on the abolition of the Department to which he belonged, succeeded in obtaining a situation in the Railway Company's Office. Subsequently, however, he applied for a gratuity, as provided by the Rules, but the Authorities objected to recommend his case to the consideration of Government on the score of his having already obtained employment. The Governor General in Council was appealed to, who decided that the circumstance of his having obtained private employment will not vitiate his claims to gratuity.—*Hurkaru, Sept.* 22

WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

For the Fortnight Ending 15th Sept.

Mahee Kanta.—The quantity of rain measured at Sadra during the first fortnight of September was 4.01 making with what had previously been registered a total of 45.45. In some parts of the country the crops of *bajree* and *mukkare* are reported to have been injured by the unusually large quantity of rain which has fallen.

Kattiawar.—As anticipated timely showers of rain have fallen about Rajcote; and from reports received it appears they have been general throughout the Province. No fears are therefore now entertained for the grass, of which, it is hoped, there will be an abundant supply this year.

Rewa Kanta.—The season progresses fairly throughout the Rewa Kanta. The registered fall at Dohud was 82 cents only during the fortnight, but in consequence of the heavy fall at the beginning of the Monsoon, scarcity is not apprehended at present. Cholera, in a mild form, exists in the Morwa district only.

Kutch.—As copious and opportune falls of rain has occurred throughout Kutch, no more rain is now wanted, as the crops are in excellent condition; and *bajree* the principal grain product of the province is ready or nearly so for the sickle. The state of the weather, however, is threatening and if heavy rain fall, it will cause damage to *bajree*.

Sawunt Warree.—The fall of rain was sufficient and favourable. The early rise crops are being gathered, and the later ones are flourishing and promise to be good.

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 A.M., *3rd October* 1862.

Broach.—Over clouded. Calm. Ther. 74.
Bulsar.—Cloudy. S.W. light.
Goa.—Cloudy. S.E. light.
Kolapore.—Fair S.W. light.
Surat.—Cloudy. W.S.W. moderate.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.

Matter for hearing before a single Judge, this day.

Final Disposal.

Dahayabhai Bhoolabhai *vs.* Memon Noormahomed Homan.

Late Plea Side.

Doe on the demise of Vizboocandass Hurrybhoy *vs.* Roe afterwards Narayen Ragoba and another (part heard)

HIGH COURT—Equity Side.

Matters for hearing this day.

Aban Sha Sabit Ali *vs.* Capirow Boba Sahib Holke. Demurrer for argument (part heard).

Hajee Abdoolla Hajee Dossal *vs.* Hajse Jacob Hajee Dossal. Exceptions for argument.

Aban Sha Sabit Ali *vs.* Cassirow Baba Sahib Holke. Demurrer for argument.

Ditto *vs.* ditto ditto.

Goculbhoy Futtachund *vs.* Ruttonjee Jamjee. Demurrer for argument.

HIGH COURT.—Criminal Side.

(Third Criminal Sessions of 1862.)

Seventh day, Friday, 3rd October.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Couch.)

His Lordship took his seat on the Bench at ten o'clock precisely, when the following gentlemen were empannelled on the

MORNING JURY.

Mr. Samuel Perkes.—*Foreman.*

Messrs. J. Dodds; J. Brown; W. S. Johnson; F. Date; J. Buckley; W. Turner; S. Webb; P. De Lima; Cowasjee Nusserwanjee; Juggonath Narrayan and Shefferdin Nakur.

Theft.—Bappoo Ramjee and Mahomed Dawood, were indicted, the first for theft of two hundred rupees currency notes from the Bombay Exchange Rooms, and the second prisoner with having abetted in the same.

Mr. Barton prosecuted.

Mr. Bayley defended the second prisoner.

Mr. Barton stated the case to the jury.

Hormusjee Bazonjee, called and examined by Mr. Barton, said,—I am Assistant Secretary to the Bombay Exchange rooms. The first prisoner is known to me, he was employed in the Exchange Rooms Department. On the 30th of August I was in the office until 6 o'clock that evening and I left notes in an iron chest. The notes were some of them for Rs. 100, Rs. 50 and some for Rs. 10 each. I came again on the following morning to the office, and on going to the chest I found that the lock of the chest had been tampered with, after some difficulty I succeeded in opening it, and having done so found the notes in the chest in confusion and two notes for Rs. 100 each were missing. I saw the prisoner on the Monday morning, and on questioning him he told me that he had brought a Borah on the Sunday to open a privy lock. He said that he brought him on that day because he had no other leisure. Mr. Charman, the manager of the *Times of India* was present and heard what he said. I then asked the prisoner to take me to the Borah's shop, he took me to an occupied shop where there was no Borah, I then searched and found the Borah, when I asked him if he had been to the *Times of India* office. He then said that he had been there and opened a Treasury chest and had been paid one rupee for so doing. I then told him to come with me and tell Mr. Charman the manager. He followed me there. We saw Mr. Charman and the Borah (second prisoner) said that the first prisoner had called upon him and told him that his master had lost the key of the safe, and as he needed money he was to come with him and open it, he did so, and besides made a new key for it. The other prisoner was present at this time. The first prisoner admitted this and said it was true, but that he only took one note for Rs. 100 and the second prisoner took another one. Mr. Tighe, the European Constable, was then sent for. I then went with the Constable to the first prisoner's house at lower Colaba. The prisoner brought a box which he opened and said the money was in the box, we found four notes of Rs. 10 each in the box and five other 10 Rs. notes in a corner and some small change, altogether Rs. 105-8. It was the property of Mr. Manockjee Pestonjee Tuback.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bayley.—When the first prisoner made these statements the second one said that he knew nothing about it.

Cross-examined by the first prisoner.—I never left the keys with the prisoner and I never entrusted him with money beyond collecting a few bills sometimes.

Babajee Succaram, Havildar in the establishment deposed that on the morning in question he was on duty and saw the prisoner there on that day. As they were going upstairs he asked Bappoo why he had brought the Borah on a Sunday. He said that the Sett had sent this man (the second prisoner) to repair a lock. They then went upstairs. They were upstairs about five minutes. Witness saw them again after they went away, they returned in about a quarter of an hour and then went upstairs again where they remained for about fifteen minutes. He then asked Bappoo if the Borah had repaired the lock properly he said that he had. They then went away.

Dhunjeebhoy Ookerjee, a Shroff stated, that on the day in question he saw the second prisoner, who came to his shop in company with the other prisoner. The first prisoner handed him a note for Rs. 100. He changed it and charged him two annas and gave him the difference. They both went away together. The second prisoner said nothing.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bayley, witness had stated at the Police Office, that he was not quite sure that the first prisoner was the boy that came to him on that day. Witness could not swear positively that he was the same boy. Had constantly seen the second prisoner, he repaired locks. There were many more Borahs like the second prisoner in the same street where his shop was. The second prisoner did not receive any of the money.

By the Court. Did not keep any notes of the number of the Bank notes that he changed.

Mr. Michael Tighe, European Police Constable, deposed that on the 1st September, in the morning, he took the first prisoner into custody in the Office of the *Times of India*. Afterwards took him to his house in Small Colaba and there found the money as described by the first witness. The Police Duffadar afterwards brought to witness a key and a ten rupee note. The key had since been tried in the safe and it was found to fit it exactly.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bayley, the second prisoner said that he had no suspicion that the chest was being opened for an improper purpose and that he had received Rs. 1-12-0 for his services.

The prisoner Bapoo had nothing to say in his defence.

Mr. Bayley on behalf of the second prisoner said that the first prisoner had seen money in the chest and in a moment of temptation abstracted the note from the chest.

His Lordship said that the learned counsel had no right to say anything about the first prisoner, but that he should confine his observations to his own client.

Mr. Bayley said that with all submission to his Lordship he had always understood that a counsel had a right to do the best he could for his own client.

His Lordship said that the learned counsel could pursue his own course but he should reserve to himself the right of making any observation he might think fit.

Mr. Bayley then proceeded with his address and contended that his client had been innocently induced to open the lock at the instigation of the first prisoner. He submitted that there was no case made out against the second prisoner and therefore called upon the jury to acquit him.

His Lordship summed up the evidence and in so doing said that what the counsel for the second prisoner had said on behalf of his client was very objectionable, and while he sat on that bench he would not allow such observations to be made against an undefended prisoner for the purpose of serving another prisoner who might be defended by counsel, without expressing his (the Judges) opinion thereon. His Lordship told the jury it was for them to determine whether the conduct of the second prisoner was that of an honest man in opening the lock in question. If they had no doubt about it then they would convict them, but if they had then they were at liberty to give them the benefit of the doubt.

The jury retired and after an absence of half an hour brought in a verdict of guilty against the first prisoner and acquitted the second one.

His Lordship sentenced the prisoner Bappoo Ramjee to undergo one year's rigorous imprisonment.

Forgery.—Manoel Martyres who had been tried on former charge and acquitted, was again indicted for having forged a cheque for Rs. 500 on the Mercantile Bank and on the other counts charging him with fraudulently uttering the same.

Dr. Reid prosecuted.

Mr. Barton defended the prisoner.

Mr. Barton put in a plea of *Autrefois acquit* on the part of the prisoner setting forth that "the said Manoel Martyres by his counsel R. B. Barton, Esq. cometh into Court and having heard this indictment read and fully knowing the substance thereof, saith that our Lady the Queen ought not further to prosecute the said indictment against the said Manoel Martyres; because he saith that heretofore, to wit, at the present Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol delivery for the Town and Island of Bombay, he the said Manoel Martyres, was lawfully acquitted of the offence charged in the said indictment; and he the said Manoel Martyres is ready to verify. Wherefore he prays Judgment and that by the Court here he may be dismissed and discharged from the said premises in the present indictment specified.
R. B. Barton."

The learned counsel submitted that the prisoner should not have been indicted again; he having been acquitted on substantially the same charge, and that if there had been any miscarriage of justice in the case it was the fault of the prosecution and not of the prisoner. The law of England, and consequently the law of this country said that no man should be placed in peril twice for the same offence. When the prisoner was placed on his trial he (the learned counsel) made a technical objection but which His Lordship very properly checked. By of all the laws of the country the prisoner was entitled to be acquitted, and that if they so found they would be bound to acquit him on the ground that he had been previously tried and acquitted on substantially the same charge.

Mr. White, Clerk of the Crown, produced the indictment on which there was a minute of the acquittal of the prisoner at the bar. The prisoner was placed on his trial to which he pleaded not guilty, evidence was gone into and the prisoner was acquitted by direction of the Judge on the ground of the absence of material witnesses on the trial.

Dr. Reid said that at the time when the prisoner was placed on his trial before there was not enough evidence to go into the case, but that the present indictment was for different offences to what he had been charged previously. The first indictment charged the prisoner with having committed a forgery in the name of G. Robertson. Dr. Reid then cited a number of cases in support of the course pursued by the prosecution, contending that the prisoner had not been placed in jeopardy on the former indictment, inasmuch as he could not have been convicted thereon.

His Lordship said that the prisoner was charged with forging and uttering a cheque in the name of G. Robertson on an indictment containing several counts. Mr. Barton had objected at the former trial and urged that the indictment ought to be quashed on the ground that the party's name had been incorrectly given in the indictment; it should have been Robertson and not Robinson, which mistake appeared in the indictment. He considered that Mr. Barton's objection was premature. There had been some witnesses examined but no evidence was produced that affected the accused, and therefore he had directed the jury to acquit him as there was no proof of against the prisoner. Eminent Judges in England had decided that such an acquittal was not an answer on behalf of the prisoner. It would therefore be for the jury to say whether he had been placed on his trial on the same charge before and acquitted.

The jury gave a verdict on the issue for the crown.

His Lordship said that the prisoner would have to stand is trial on the charge as entered in the new indictment.

Mr. Barton objected to the indictment on the ground that a misdemeanour and a felony should not be inserted in the same indictment and that it was contrary to English law,

His Lordship overruled the objection.

Dr. Reid stated the case to the jury at considerable length and explained the law relating to the offence.

Bonaventura Gonzalves deposed that he was a compounder in the firm of Messrs. Treacher & Co. at Byculla. He knew the prisoner and saw him on 2nd July, he brought a letter (the one now produced.) Witness gave the letter to Mr. Jones, an assistant in the firm. He read the letter when the prisoner said that he had got a cheque for Rs. 500 by G. Robertson, he produced a cheque for that amount, the same as that now before the Court. [The letter and cheque were here read.] The prisoner was asked who G. Robertson was and where he resided, prisoner said he was an assistant to Messrs. Nicol & Co. and that he got Rs. 1,000 a month pay, and that he resided at Breach Candy. Witness enquired what part of Breach Candy Mr. Robertson resided, he said he did not know. Mr. Jones then gave prisoner a letter addressed to G. Robertson. The prisoner came again in about a quarter of an hour in a buggy and said that Mr. Robertson would not trust them (Treacher and Co.) with the cheque unless they gave him a recept for the cheque or the jewellery. The prisoner then went away with the receipt. He came again the next morning and demanded the jewels. Witness told him to wait until Mr. Jones came from the Fort, he waited till 9 o'clock when a Police Constable came and spoke to the prisoner. Witness saw the prisoner again on the following Monday in the custody of the Police.

Cross-examined by Mr. Barton, was not here on the last trial as he was told that the case was not coming on until Monday. Did not say before the Magistrate that the prisoner had told him that Mr. Robertson had Rs. 1,000 a month. Witness did not recollect whether Mr. Jones asked the prisoner for the cheque after he had read the letter. He was sure that prisoner did ask for the jewellery or a receipt for the cheque. Witness did not mention that when before the Magistrate because he did not recollect it then.

Mr. Joseph Brown Jones, called and examined by Dr. Reid, stated that he was an assistant to Messrs. Treacher and Co. He saw the prisoner on the evening of the 2nd July when he came to their shop. On that occasion an order was brought to witness who took it up to one of the partners of the firm. The order was the same as produced before the Court. Witness then came down again and asked the prisoner where the cheque was when he handed the cheque, then produced, to him witness. Told the prisoner that he could not attend to him then but that he must call the next morning. Did not ask the prisoner who Mr. G. Robertson was. Saw the prisoner again in about half an hour but had no conversation with him, gave him a receipt for the cheque. Witness saw him again the next morning but went for a Constable, and when he came did not hear what conversation took place between the prisoner and the Constable, saw the prisoner next on the 3rd of July. The document produced was presented to witness by Mr. Colclough one of the patners in the firm.

Cross-examined by Mr. Barton, asked the prisoner for the cheque and was induced to do so in consequence of the letter. When he saw the prisoner first the compounder was present, the cheque was handed to witness through the compounder. Never heard the prisoner ask for jewellery but he asked for a receipt, the compounder asked him for it. The cheque was kept, and he (prisoner) was given a receipt. The prisoner never received anything.

Muncherjee Framroze examined by Dr. Reid, deposed that he was a clerk in the Mercantile Bank. The cheque produced was presented at the Bank about two months ago by an assistant from Messrs. Treacher & Co. When the cheque was presented witness looked over the Ledger and could not find the name there.

Cross-examined by Mr. Borton,—Was sure that no such person banked with their firm. The cheque was marked "no account." There were many cheques presented at the Bank in the name of which there were no accounts.

Mr. Robert Roberts examined by Dr. Reid stated, that he was a clerk in the office of W. Nicol & Co. He knew a person of the name of Robertson whose initial witness believed was G. and knew his handwriting. The handwriting on the cheque produced was not in the handwriting of that person. It was not likely that he was in Bombay on the 2nd July.

Mr. Barton asked if there was in the Court's opinion sufficient evidence for the case to go before the jury.

His Lordship said that he was of opinion that there was a case to go to the jury.

Mr. Barton then proceeded to address the jury on behalf of the prisoner, and in so doing said that a good deal had been said about his charitable intentions and his merciful disposition. He admitted that he was a merciful man, he did not even like to kill a mosquito, he did not like to see a man in trouble and he did not like to prosecute a prisoner. The prisoner was a stranger here and his friends were in a state of great anxiety about him, the more especially as they had been telegraphed to that he was acquitted. The learned gentleman pointed out some contradictions between the witnesses, and contended there was no proof of the prisoner having committed the forgery, and the evidence in support of the uttering was not sufficient. The prisoner might have been the victim of some designing person, though he was not in a position to prove that, but merely threw it out as a suggestion. The prosecution had failed to produce the party who had presented the cheque. The jury were not bound to convict a man because he was in the dock but to do justice between all parties. Mr. Barton concluded an able address by calling upon the jury to give the prisoner, the benefit of any doubt they might have, to as he was the party that was most entitled to it, and that if they could find a link wanting in the evidence they should give that likewise ni favor of the prisoner and acquit him.

His Lordship summed up and told the jury that they had heard a very learned and eloquent address from the counsel for the prisoner, and if they had any reasonable doubt they would give the benefit of it to the prisoner, and acquit him; but if they had not, then they would find him guilty.

The jury found a verdict of guilty on the seccond and fourth Counts, of using and knowing the document to have been forged.

His Lordship sentenced the prisoner to undergo two years rigorous imprisonment.

Khatta Parpia who had pleaded guilty of conspiracy was called up for judgment and sentenced to undergo an imprisonment of twelve calendar months with hard labour.

Richard Bertie was sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for 6 calendar months.

Rama Shetty was sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for the term of one year.

Ismail Jumaul, Antoni Francis, Hoossein Jan Mahomed and Calloo Hoossein were sentenced, the first Ismail Jumaul who had been once before convicted, to be transported for ten years, the second prisoner Antonio Francis, who had been in the county goal some thirteen or fourteen times, to be transported for ten years; the third prisoner, Hossein Jan Mahomed, to be transported for ten years and the fourth prisoner, Calloo Hossein, against whom there was nothing previously known, to undergo rigorous imprisonment for the term of three years.

The Charge of Conspiracy, Forgery and Perjury.—Hurridass Mooljee, Goverdhun Mooljee, Jewraz Coverjee, and Ebjee Jumnadass whom were charged with conspiracy, perjury and forgery.

Mr. Scoble prosecuted.

Mr. Barton defended the prisoner Ebjee Jumnadass.

Mr. Bayley for the other three prisoners.

On the application of Mr. Bayley this case was, by consent of counsel on both sides, traversed till nex sessions.

The whole of the business having been concluded the Sessions were dissolved by proclamation.

The Court rose at a quarter to five o'clock.

HIGH COURT—Appellate Side.

The following Cases are set down for hearing in the High Court, Appellate Side, Civil Jurisdiction, on Saturday the 4th of October 1862.

Special Appeal No. 44 of 1861—Khandesh—Hussun Khan and Wuzeer Khan, sons of Rujub Khan, vs. Chate Khan and Chajoo Khan.

Special Appeal No. 243 of 1861—Colaba Sub-Collectorate—Naro Jeyram Joshee, deceased, by his widow and heir Yeshwudabai, vs. Shaik Ibrahim wd. Shaik Muhamed Chogle, deceased, by his sons and heirs Shaik Ali and Garin, and their security Shaik Alidadu wd. Abajee.

Special Appeal No. 144 of 1861—Colaba Sub-Collectorate—Naro Jeyram Jashee Palwunkur, deceased, by his widow and heir Yeshwudabsee, vs. Mya bin Zyiu Koli and his security Changyiu bin Pudyiu Koli.

Special Appeal No. 245 of 1861—Dharwar—Yelumbhut Soobhabhut Joshee, vs. Dyuwunbhut bin Yelumbhut Joshee.

Special Appeal No. 248 of 1861—Khandesh—Lala wulud Rughoonath Patell, vs. Prushram wulud Lukshimun Patel.

Special Appeal No. 249 of 1861—Surat—Noorbhai Mahomed, vs. Hasum Hussoo.

Special Appeal No. 251 of 1861—Surat—Dwarkadass Anundram, vs. Nuthoo Moteechund.

Special Appeal No. 252 of 1861—Surat—Wulli Mohomed, vs. Bai Gori, daughter of Ismail Ibrahim.

Special Appeal No. 266 of 1861—Sholapoor—Syed Kasim wd. Syud Ahmed Kazee, vs. Syud Ali wd. Syud Sha Saheb Kazee.

Special Appeal No. 259 of 1861—Surat—Jumiatram Ramchunder for himself and for his minor brothers Soobini and Liladhur, Nurbherom Unoopram for himself and for his minor brother Jah Keish, vs. Raiji Kanji, Jora Bhugwan, Narun Bugwan, and Chanjee Bhugwan.

Special Appeal No. 260 of 1861.—Ahmedabad.—Norotum Purvut Chen Purvut vs. Kustoor Veneedass and Ramchund Veneedass.

Special Appeal No. 264 of 1861.—Ahmedabad.—Purbhooram Bhaiji, Umtha Rajaram, Wundrawun Rajararam Umtha and Wundrawun, minors, their mother guardian Bai Poonji vs. Hurjeewun Jaitha Bapoo Jaitha Samul Muthooram Gokul Ghela and Shugan Ghela, the two last minors their mother and guardian Bai Gunga.

INDIAN.

BENGAL.

The Council of the Dalhousie Institute, or rather five or six of the members, met on Saturday evening, and passed the various resolutions recorded in our local columns. The Presidential chair is to be offered to Sir R. Napier, and Dr. Duff, and Rajah Pertab Chunder Singh, are to be the Vice-Presidents. The Hon'ble W. S. Fitzwilliam, and Mr. Claude Brown, will be requested to act as treasurers. All the members present were in favor of the site in Tank Square, and the Secretary has been requested to communicate with Government on the subject.—*Englishman, Sept.* 22.

Another of Sir Charles Wood's encumbrances has been removed. Captain R. F. Godby, late commanding the 15th Bengal Cavalry, has fallen a victim to cholera. He was the son of General C. Godby, c.b., who for many years served with distinction in the Company's service, but with no brighter distinction than his son Robert, a gallant and promising young officer. Family and friends must receive the mournful intelligence of his untimely death with grief, but none more so than his early associates and brother officers of the late 35th Native Infantry, among whom he was universally esteemed and beloved. It was Captain, then Adjutant, Godby's cool courage and presence of mind that checked the mutiny of the 35th Native Infantry on the night of the 11th of June, when encamped in the Soldiers' Gardens at Lahore. One shot had already been fired, and the mutiny of the whole corps must inevitably have occurred when Godby with the Sergeant Major rushed into the midst and succeeded in recalling the men to their allegiance. Captain Godby also did right good service in the China war, and his death at the early age of thirty-one is a loss to be generally regretted by the Bengal Army.—*Id.*

LANCASHIRE DISTRESS RELIEF FUND.

Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, 1st July 1862
To the Right Hon'ble W. Cubitt,
The Lord Mayor, London.

My Lord,—Much sympathy being felt in this city for the distress which unhappily prevails so extensively amongst the cotton operatives of Lancashire and Cashmere, a subscription on their behalf has been opened at the Chamber of Commerce to which voluntary contributions have been made by all sections of the community. His Excellency the Viceroy and His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal were amongst the earliest subscribers, and on account of the contributions received up to this date, I have now the honor to enclose to your Lordship the Oriental Bank Draft on the Bank of England on demand for £4,000. By an early mail I hope forward a further remittance.

The Chamber of Commerce venture to forward this remittance through your Lordship having observed in the *Times* newspaper that your Lordship had expressed a willingness to receive and distribute such contributions in the absence of any Committee organised for this special purpose. Should such a Committee have been formed by the time this remittance reaches your Lordship this draft may be made over to that body. But otherwise the subscribers to this fund leave its distribution with entire confidence in your Lordship's hands feeling certain that it will thus reach those who need of relief is most urgent.

It is much to be feared that any subscriptions from this country can at best but relieve to an almost inappreciable extent the want and distress which prolonged stoppage of the ordinary cotton supply cannot fail to cause amongst those engaged in the important industry dependent on that supply. Nevertheless as an earnest not only of sincere sympathy with their unmerited distress, but of admiration also of the uncomplaining fortitude with which their privation have so far been met. I venture to hope that these contributions will not be altogether unwelcome to those for whose behalf they have been raised.—I have the honor to be, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,

John N. Bullen, President.

Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, 15th July 1862.
E. C. Bayley, Esq.,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Home Department.

Sir,—The circumstances under which the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce recently determined to appeal to the sympathy and aid of the community of this side of India on behalf of the suffering mill-operatives of Lancashire are so well-known to His Excellency the Viceroy that they will not trouble His Lordship with a repetition of them.

No sooner were the Committee satisfied that the necessities of the distressed people were undeniably of so painful a character as to warrant an appeal on their behalf to public sympathy than they considered it their duty to make that appeal, and so cordially has it been responded to that already the Committee have been enabled to make a remittance of £5,000 to the Lord Mayor of London.

To this sum further liberal contributions will doubtless be made; but it is much to be feared that any subscriptions from this country can at best but relieve to an almost inappreciable extent the want and distress which a prolonged stappage of the ordinary cotton supply cannot fail to cause amongst those engaged in the important industry dependent on that supply.

With this apprehension therefore, and having in view the pitiable condition and urgent need of the distressed operatives in England, the Commttee respectfully take leave to submit to His Excellency that no worthier or more benevolent appropriation could be made of the considerable surplus of the funds so generously subscribed by the British nation for the relief of the sufferers from famine in India than by restoring it to the English people for the use of those amongst them upon whom a great and grievous adversity has fallen.

The Committee having had before them the letter addressed by the Right Hon'ble the Lord Mayor, London, to the Calcutta Committee of the Famine Relief Fund, and his Lordship's reply to the Governor of Bombay, as to the suggested appropriation of the balance held by his Excellency, are aware of the views at that time held by the London Committee on this point. The Committee readily admit the abstract difficulty of applying to any purpose however praiseworthy, funds which have been subscribed for another specific purpose. They cannot, however, but think that, had the lamentable distress which now unhappily prevails so extensively amongst the working population on whose behalf they plead then existed, the London Committee would have felt themselves justified in agreeing to the recommendation of Sir George Clerk that funds no longer required for the relief of famine in India should be applied to the relief of kindred distress in the mother-country.

The extraordinary and exceptional circumstances of the case will, the Committee feel, from their best justification in asking that the large balance now in hand on account of the "Indian Famine Relief Fund" may be applied in aid of the "Lancashire Distress Relief Fund." But a short time since a part of the people of India, through no fault of their own, were suffering the deepest distress from a deficient supply of food: England came to their aid and gave generously and largely; so largely that much more was given than was required, and a large sum remains undistributed; now in their turn, and equally through no fault of their own, a part of the people of England are deprived of that work which has hitherto enabled them to buy food; the Lancashire operatives are suffering distress which they are supporting with the noblest courage and fortitude, distress which, it is feared, is only commencing, and which, it is feared, is only commencing and which will grow deeper and intenser as the supply of cotton becomes more and more deficient, and as the winter advances. The Committee do not ask aid from the people of India in return for that which the people of England extended to them; they leave that to the spontaneous action of the people of India themselves; but they do ask that money contributed by England to aid India and no longer required in India may be restored to the country that gave it to aid a part of the population of that country, —it may well be in many cases to aid the very men who gave in their time of prosperity money which they now urgently need themselves.

That such an application of these funds will commend itself to the approval of every donor to the Indian Famine Relief Fund, the Committee cannot doubt; nor do they doubt that if ever distress, such as visited parts of this country during last year should again unhappily prevail, the English people will come forward to alleviate with the same noble generosity as before. Assuredly not the less will they be willing to do so, if in this time of need a large fund for which in this country there is no immediate want is given up for distribution where it may be the means of alleviating so much misery.

On these grounds the Committee very respectfully commend this application to the favourable consideration of His Excellency in Council.—I have the honor to be, &c.,

H. W. I. Wood, Secretary.

No. 3742.

From E. C. Bayley, Esq.,
Secretary to the Government of India.
To H. W. I. Wood, Esq.,
Secretary to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.
Dated Fort William, the 28th July 1862.
Home Department.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 15th instant, submitting for the favourable consideration of Government, an application from the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce for the appropriation of the surplus of the "Indian Famine Relief Funds" in aid of the "Lancashire Distress Relief Fund."

2. In reply I am desired to state for the information of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce that reports were called for some time back from the Governments of the North-Western Provinces and the Punjaub regarding the extent to which the surplus of the India Famine Funds would be required for the maintenance of the children left orphans and destitute by the famine, and that until these reports have been received and the actual amount of the available surplus ascertained no portion of the sums can be appropriated in the manner recommended by the Committee of the Chamber.

3. The Government of the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab have this day been urgently requested to expedite the submission of the Reports required of them. On the receipt of these reports the question whether it will be possible, with due regard to the intentions of donors and to the resolution already passed on this subject by the Government of India, to apply the surplus of Indian Famine Relief Funds, as the Chamber of Commerce suggest will be matter for the serious consideration of the Governor General in Council.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

E. C. Bayley, Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, 3rd Sept. 1862.
E. C. Bayley, Esq.,
Secretary to the Govt of India, Home Dept.

Sir,—Adverting to your letter No. 3742 of the 28th July, the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce desire me to express a hope that the Governor General in Council has received the reports called for from the Government of North-Western Provinces, and of the Punjab, and that His Excellency is now in a position to deal with the question of appropriating the balance of the Famine Relief Fund as submitted in my letter of 15th July.

The reports which have reached the Committee regarding the distress in the manufacturing districts in the North of England more than confirm their apprehension that private benevolence would fail to meet the rapidly increasing necessities of the suffering people, and that some more adequate provision would be unavoidable to alleviate their poverty and distress. Under these circumstances the Committee again respectfully renew their application respecting the balance of the Indian Famine Relief Fund, and earnestly trust it will be in the power of His Lordship the Governor General in Council to comply with it.—I have the honor to be, &c.

H. W. I. Wood, Secretary.

No. 4971.

From E. C. Bayley, Esq.,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.
To H. W. I. Wood, Esq.,
Secy. to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.
Dated, Fort William, the 13th Sept. 1862.
Home Department.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 3rd instant, and to state that it has been laid before the Governor General in Council.

2. In this letter, with reference to your previous communication of July the 15th, the hope of the Committee of the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce is expressed that their request for the appropriation of the balance in hand on account of the Indian Famine Relief Fund to the purposes of the Lancashire Distress Relief Fund may be complied with.

3. It is unnecessary to assure the Committee that the Governor General in Council feels the deepest sympathy for the sufferings of the manufacturing population of Lancashire, and that he would earnestly desire to do anything in his power, to relieve it. The application preferred by the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce involves however, a request that the Government of India will dispose of a fund held by it in trust in a manner entirely foreign to the intention of the donors.

4. It would behove the Government at all times to be very cautious in acceding to such a request, and this is more especially necessary now, as while your letter was under consideration an intimation has been received from Bombay of an apprehended failure of crops and consequant distress in a part of that Presidency, which may call for extraneous aid, and afford an opportunity of applying the balance of the Famine Fund to an object strictly in accordance with that for which it was originally intended.

5. I am to remind the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce that in replying to the proposition of Sir George Clerk (referred to in your letter of July the 15th) to return £10,000 for the relief of distress then existing in London, the Lord Mayor not only strongly objected to receive back the funds, but signified the wishes of the London Committee as to the specific manner in which the surplus money should be dealt with—namely, that it should be "held in reserve, for the relief of distress of the same nature, in any part of India," observing that "although not likely to recur to the extent to which it has lately existed in the North-West Provinces and the Punjab, destitution must be expected to prevail from time to time in particular localities, owing to the failure of crops, inundations, or other causes."

6. The Governor General in Council cannot but regard these words as expressing the feelings of a large portion of the original subscribers to the Indian Famine Fund, and he, therefore, considers it to be his duty to keep them in sight in the disposal of the balance of the fund still remaining in hand.

His Excellency in Council regrets that in this view, he does not feel himself at liberty to act upon the suggestion which the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce have now made in regard to the appropriation of these funds.—I have the honor to be Sir, your most obedient servant,

E. C. Bayley,
Secretary to the Government of India.

—*Englishman, Sept.* 20.

PUNJAUB.

We have received the Report on Popular Education in the Punjaub for the year 1861-62, which we shall take an early opportunity of noticing.—*Lahore Chronicle, Sept.* 24.

SIND.

Sad Catastrophe.—We regret to learn that a telegram was received here last Sunday from Surat, conveying the melancholy tidings of the deaths, by drowning, of the wife and two children of Mr. Hormusjee Khotaree, a well-known, highly respectable, and wealthy Parsee gentleman, resident in this station. The telegram states further that Mr. Hormusjee himself narrowly escaped sharing the sad fate which befel his family. From particulars furnished to us, it appears, that Mr. Hormusjee and his family, who had been on a visit to Surat, were proceeding in a boat to the Pattimar which was destined to convey them to Kurrachee, and that a sudden gust of wind capized the boat and precipitated all in it into the sea. The unfortunate lady and her two children sank to rise no more, and it was with the greatest exertions on the part of the boatmen that Mr. Hormusjee was saved. A strange fatality appears to hang over this gentleman. It is not many years since that his first wife and the whole of his children with some of his relatives, numbering in all nearly twenty individuals, were brutally murdered on board of a Pattimar while on their passage from Surat. The cupidity of the boatmen was excited by the valuables and trinkets they had in their possession; and to obtain the coveted articles the diabolical plan was resorted to of butchering the unfortunate people, which expedient was carried out, after which the bodies of the ill-starred victims were consigned to the deep. The boat subsequently turned up stranded on the coast, but the murderous boatmen all escaped.—*Our Paper (Kurrachee), Sept.* 26.

Trade with Kohistan.—The Fouzdar of Kurrachee reports the arrivals of 618 men, bringing 1,511 camels, 23 bullocks, 29 horses, and 407 donkeys, laden with grass, wood, ghee, wool, &c., from Kohistan, during the week ending the 16th instant.

The following are the arrivals from Lus Beyla, Kohistan, Sehwan, and other places during the past week:—

Sursee and Moong	1,000	camels loads.
Ghee	400	ditto.
Cotton and Wool	250	ditto.
Grass and Kurbee	200	ditto.
Incense	10	ditto.
Onions	200	ditto.
Potatoes	100	ditto.
Date Mats	100	ditto.
Firewood	800	ditto.
Jungle Rafters	600	donkey loads.

—*Id.*

The Crops, &c.—The Thanadars from all parts of the Hydrabad Collectorate report the water fast falling, a good deal of fever prevails, and swarms of locusts have made their appearance, doing much damage to the crops and causing a considerable rise in the price of grain and articles of food. On the 12th instant, there were 13 feet of water in the Fullalee. From Shikarpoor it is reported that the river still remains at its height, slight fever prevails in the Districts, the days are still hot, but the nights are getting cool. Fever also is very prevalent in the Meerpoor District, Kurrachee Collectorate.—*Id.*

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HIGH COURT OFFICES.

(From the Madras Times.)

It will shortly be the duty of the Chief Justice of our High Court to submit for the consideration of the Governor in Council of this Presidency a scheme for the appointment of the permanent staff of officers of the Court. Under the sixth clause of our Charter the appointments of these officers will, subject to any rules and restrictions which may be prescribed by the Governor in Council, rest with the Chief Justice. All nominations to such appointments will however require to be submitted to and confirmed by the local Government. In future all the new officials will be paid by fixed salaries instead of fees. The 6th clause of the Charter has clearly settled this point. This is a consummation which we have long wished for and frequently urged in these columns. And we congratulate the public on the prospects which it holds out of diminishing the expenses of procedure in our High Court, and more particularly in one official department of the late Supreme Court which will doubtless be continued under another name, viz., the Master's Office. We shall in due course call attention to what we consider to be the defects and abuses of the present, or rather the late system of procedure in that office, and shall take advantage of the opportunity to suggest what ought to be the future course of the procedure in the office, of the Commissioner of the Court, who will be in the new High Court what the Master in Equity was to the late Supreme Court. As an official, however, the Commissioner will be a great improvement upon the latter whose official death we shall, at the risk of being thought heartless, have much pleasure in recording. There can be very little doubt that the Commissioner of the new High Court will be the gentleman who is now the Master in Equity for the purpose of disposing of the old business of the late Supreme Court. He has the fairest claim to the appointment, and it would be manifestly unjust to him, if he is not incompetent to fill the post, to pass him over. In fact it would be difficult at the present moment to find any one else at all qualified for the appointment. There is therefore every reason for the gentleman to whom we allude to keep his mind in perfect peace on this point. He has now only to prepare himself as gracefully as he can for the metempsychosis which awaits him.

While the Master of the late Supreme Court has the best claim in our opinion to the appointment of Commissioner of the new High Court, the present Sheriff of Madras has an equally strong title to consideration in the bestowal of the appointment of Sheriff or Nazir of that Court. It is not intended, we believe, to have a new Sheriff appointed every year in future. The Sheriff or Nazir who will be appointed for the new Court will, it is rumoured, continue in office upon the same terms and conditions as the Registrar and the other officers of the Court. If this be true, the new arrangement will be a great improvement upon the old system. The yearly introduction into the Sheriff's office of a gentleman who does not and cannot be expected to know much either of the duties or routine of his office, cannot be of much benefit to the suitor, or advance the interests of the community. We have now a Sheriff who has been in office a whole year, who has formerly served the Government well in his Military and Magisterial capacities, and who has displayed during his Shrievalty that practical knowledge coupled with gentlemanly tact and feeling which are so necessary in persons filling that office. It would be contrary to our usual practice to say aught of him personally as a recommendation. So well is he known, and so highly is he esteemed among us, that any thing from us on this point would moreover be purely unnecessary. There are few men among us who have deserved more at the hands of Government than the officer to whom we allude. And we are sure that we are only giving expression to the hopes and wishes of the community when we say that we trust Colonel Impett will be the permanently appointed Sheriff, or Nazir, of the New High Court. We trust with some confidence that the same regard for vested rights which will be displayed, and most properly so, with respect to the appointments of Registrar, Commissioner, and Judges' Clerks in the new High Court will be extended in the bestowal of the appointment of Sheriff or Nazir. If we might be permitted to add a suggestion, we should prefer the former title to be retained instead of the adoption of the latter which smacks strongly of Mofussil barbarism, and is wholly devoid of old associations.

MARRIAGE AND OZONE.

(From the Friend of India, Sept. 18.)

Again, with the months of August and September, has cholera returned to its deadly mysterious work in the European Army of Northern India, and we are almost no better prepared to meet its ravages when they have begun, far less to prevent them from beginning, than we were twelve months ago when a thousand English soldiers, their wives and children were laid low. A Commission on that visitation has sat, an elaborate Report has been written and not published, but with the exception of the doubtful precaution of moving regiments into camp *after* the epidemic has begun to spread, nothing has been done. All the fruitful causes of malaria remain as before. With the solitary exceptions of the Lahore jail there has been no sanitary improvement made in any of our jails, cantonments, or barracks, still less has any system of hygiene or sanitary organisation been resolved on. As if to shew how easily cholera might be prevented by removing its most causes, Dr. Hathaway's system of conservancy in the Punjab jails kept the Lahore prisoners free from the disease last year, and on the occasion of the present visitation, while in the five days ending 2nd September 45 deaths are recorded in the city and 27 in the European troops, there have been only two in the jail. Similarly we read that in H.M.'s 52nd at Jhansi and Gwalior, which was moved out into camp according to Sir Hugh Rose's order, there have been already 70 deaths, and the disease has not departed. The same is true of H.M.'s 35th. It is the *prevention* of cholera by the removal of its causes that is wanted, not merely a doubtful remedy when it has been deliberately invited, by defective sanitary arrangements, to begin its ravages. The tritest of all common places is in India the least attended to—that prevention is better than cure. Dr. Hathaway's intelligent "Punjab Sanatory Report" is an important practical contribution to the "prevention" part of the question. We leave the valuable details on which he enters to the consideration of the authorities whom we have so often urged to establish a sanitary system in each presidency having an Officer of Health at its head, and the Surgeon and Engineer in every station as a standing committee with despotic powers to remove all sources of malaria.

We have to do at present with the two subjects of Marriage and an increase of Ozone in the atmosphere of the great preventives of cholera. Our readers may smile at the combination of subjects so strange and opposite, yet in the combination of both will be found, we believe, the great secret of the health of our troops. We have often before written of the evils caused by the system which limits the number of married men in regiments in England to six per cent. and which discourages all attempts at marriage in India beyond that limit, though it is nominally twelve per cent. here. Dr. Hathaway, like all authorities military and professional, declares that "social vice" which is caused by the absence of marriage to be "*the greatest* source of disease among the British troops in this country and the greatest cause of their being predisposed to the attacks of cholera, fever and dysentery." He says—and the evils is so tremendous and is increasing at so terrible a rate that all false delicacy must be laid aside.

The question is of vital importance. It affects the present as well as the future health of thousands—of the child unborn—the girl just married—and every rank and class of our soldiery, from the recruit recently arrived from England to the broken down and prematurely old invalid, who is being sent out of the country incurably destroyed, at an age when other men are in their prime of life. Not only does venereal disease keep a large proportion of the army constantly in hospital, but the necessary treatment combined with the ravages of the disease, undermines the constitution, cripples the boldily powers on the march or in the field, and predisposes to other diseases, especially rheumatism, which affection swells very largely the annual number invalided and in hospital.

The ravages of this disease may be imagined from the following facts, if we remember that this one curse communicates itself to others "with a certainty and malignity that is unknown even in the most contagious maladies, and with such unerring rapidity, that it is increased a thousand-fold within a brief period of time; while the future effects on the system are equally destructive, causing death, broken down constitutions, and injury to the second generation by an hereditary taint being communicated to the offspring." The admissions to strength in the Bengal Army were 17 per cent. on an average of 6 years; in the Madras Army 22 per cent. in 20 years; and in the Bombay 1st Fusiliers 25 per cent. in 8 years. Last year, in the month of August, we learn from the general return of the whole Bengal Army submitted to Sir Hugh Rose, that 1,731 men, equal to *two* whole regiments, out of a strength of 40,731, or 51 per 1,000, were treated for venereal affections in the European hospitals. Add to this the cases of concealment and, as Dr. Hathaway says, "how enormous must be the aggregate in the whole year." Like all professional men Dr. Hathaway cries for Lock Hospitals and the Belgian system of *surveillance*, citing the fact that in 1859 at Brussels only 11 men were in hospital, and that while in London every fourth man in the civil population suffers from this disease the proportion there is only one in fifty-six. He asks, if the law prohibits the sale of noxious liquors in cantonments and provides Leper Hospitals and Lunatic Asylums, why should it not equally prevent a more deadly and subtle poison from attacking the troops? Our columns are not the place to discuss this difficult question, but this much is clear, that, till the State does its duty to the 230,000 Englishmen whom it drains from the population, making up 900,000 marriageable but unmarried women in England, by allowing and encouraging their soldiers to marry, till in fact it is recognised that the prevention pointed out by God is adopted, Lock Hospitals may mitigate but they cannot remove the evil which is the great vice of civilisation, while they will only add to the national sin and disgrace.

Dr. Ireland, lately the most promising Assistant Surgeon of the Bengal Army, made certain valuable experiments at Kussowlie in 1859 to test the quantity of Ozone in the atmosphere at different elevations. With the interesting scientific results we are not here concerned, except in so far as they bear practically on the question of the prevention of cholera. Ozone is simply a form of active oxygen produced by the decomposing action of electricity on common air, or by the burning of such substances as phosphorus and granulated zinc. Burn phosphorus in oxygen gas, and the remaining oxygen is above four times heavier than before, while its chemical affinities are powerfully increased. A dust or a thunder-storm always increases the amount of this life-giving Ozone in the air, as Dr. Baddeley shews in his interesting treatise on whirlwinds. The presence of Ozone can be detected by its effects on paper covered with a solution of starch and iodide of potassium. Dr. Baddeley found that after a whirlwind such a solution in an open cup became blue. The result of Dr. Ireland's important experiments at different heights, was that Ozone increases in quantity up to a certain point above 4,000 feet and then diminishes. Ozone is diminished by moisture, and destroyed by mephitic exhalations, while it is increased by electricity and by trees, especially by those which like pines diffuse ethereal oils. The practical results of these experiments are most important. When Dr. Ireland's test-paper shewed Ozone to be low, sickness increased, and there was at Kussowlie, in October 1859, an inverse proportion between the number of patients and the quantity of Ozone. We know that the air is the vehicle for the diffusion of malaria, and that three miles' radius is a sufficient barrier between a cantonment and irrigated lands. A belt of trees saves a station from fever, not by attracting the malaria—which would lead to their being cut down—but by their diffusing Ozone which acts upon malaria by oxidising it. Hence it is a fact that pine plantations afford protection from the malaria of intermittent fever. Turpentine, coal-tar, and other volatile oils are applied to putrifying wounds in India, and to the abattoirs and fosses of Paris. Dr. Hathaway condemns the use of lime for such places and recommends wood-ashes and refuse charcoal. He considers trees to be "a valuable protection against malaria and contagion," and Dr. Ireland says,—"could a disinfecting preparation of turpentine, or coal-tar, used at night in the sleeping-rooms, diminish or neutralise the malaria? How many valuable lives might be saved if we could answer this question in the affirmative! A clump of pine-trees would then be worth a forest of cinchonas." The importance of this question is evident in the selection of hill sanitaria and of sites for stations and cantonments, as well as in the adoption of all sanitary measures. We trust other observers will follow up Dr. Ireland's results.

Since Ozone and malaria are incompatible, whatever tends to increase the former will prevent cholera and other disease. Since the earliest victims to cholera are those in whose blood circulates the poison of the most terrible disease with which God punishes the violation of the law of marriage, whatever tends to give India a married army, will enable the army to withstand the contagion of malaria even though Government continue to set at defiance all the laws of sanitary science.

THE PERMANENT SETTLEMENT.

(From the Mofussilite, Sept. 23.)

Sir Charles Wood's views on a Permanent Settlement have escaped the censure with which his decisions on other points have been recently greeted. An important principle has been conceded, and the public are satisfied. But between the concession and the carrying out of the principle there lies a great gulf. Before the North-West can hope to see her settlements rendered permanent, another generation will be directing her affairs. We do not pretend to be eager advocates of the Permanent Settlement. We believe that what the land will gain in the increased labour and capital of the cultivators, it will lose in the decreased watchfulness of the state. We shall not only have a falling off in the land revenue, but we shall have a more apathetic Government. Poverty will come in at the door, and love will fly out of the window. There may be a few more wells dug, but Government will not make another watercourse. We shall no longer help the agriculturist by costly works, when we have lost the hope of an adequate return. We shall fall into the listlessness of Bengal; and with the introduction of a Permanent Settlement will disappear roads and markets and projects of irrigation. We shall no longer cherish the resources of land, the increase of which is denied to us. But, as the measure has been decided on, we think it would be better on all accounts that it should be speedily carried out. There can be no doubt it will conciliate the people; and at present the people stand much in need of conciliation. It is certain that it will attract labour; and since the famine the labourer has needed employment. Besides if it be delayed there is no knowing when it will be introduced. If a Permanent Settlement is to be introduced at all, we admit that it had better be introduced at once. But, if Sir Charles Wood's instructions be carried out, we shall have no Permanent Settlement for the next thirty years. Sir Charles Wood states that he is ready either to make present settlements permanent, or, on revision of the present settlements, to declare them permanent after a lapse of six or seven years. There can be no doubt which course will be pursued. Few districts, or parts of districts are prepared, at present rates, to hail a Permanent Settlement. Almost all will need revision. The Secretary of State for India gives the Indian Government a pretty broad hint when he tells them that "It is obvious that the process of introducing a Permanent Settlement must be very gradual." How gradual it is easy to shew. The greater number of North-West Settlements will not be falling in for another ten years or so. Thus the Shahjehanpoor Settlement expires in 1868, the Settlement of Bareilly in 1867, the Settlement of Moradabad in 1872, the Settlements of Budaen and Bijnour in 1866; others follow later. Now at least four years are required to complete a settlement. Seven more are needed by Sir Charles Wood to work it. Even Saharunpoor, which has just been settled, cannot be declared permanently assessed till 1869. And if this be the case with Saharunpoor, what are we to expect for Moradabad? According to these calculations, Moradabad cannot be permanently settled till 1884. Are we wrong in saying that another generation will see the introduction of the Permanent Settlement?

The *Friend of India* has recognised the difficulty; but Providence has cursed our cotemporary with a fatal faculty of darkening counsel by words without knowledge. The *Friend* is sometimes right in his facts, but always wrong in his deductions. In the present instance, he would obviate the difficulty by summarily cutting short all the remaining periods which the various settlements have yet to run. He would then inaugurate over the whole length and breadth of the North-West a new series of settlements; and these he would declare permanent. Supposing that such a plan were possible, eleven years would still elapse before our wishes could be attained. Four years, at least, would be occupied in revising the whole of our settlements; and Sir Charles Wood must have his seven years more. But a moments consideration will shew the folly of the scheme. It is unjust; it is impolitic; and, fortunately, it is impossible. It is unjust, because it would be breaking faith with the people. It is impolitic, as it ever is to break faith with the natives of this country. And it is impossible, because we have not at hand a sufficient staff of competent Settlement Officers. It might be very well to cut short settlements in districts which are groaning under them; but it would be obviously unjust to anticipate the increased demand which may be expected in more fortunate districts. What faith will the people have in the permanency of the new settlements, if we do not let the old ones run for a short thirty years? Ever on the look-out for some pretext to accuse the Government, ever suspicious, ever jealous, they would here have ample grounds for accusation, suspicion, and jealousy. But, as we have said, the scheme is impossible. Collectors are too busy to carry it out: and, with five or six exceptions, we have no Settlement Officers. We are as anxious as the *Friend of India* can be for the speedy introduction of Permanent Settlements; but we see very well that we must cast about for some method other than that suggested by our cotemporary.

What, then, is to be done? Are we to carry out the spirit, or be satisfied with the letter? Is Sir Charles Wood in earnest, or is he laughing in his sleeve? We think that he has given us the riddle, and left us to find the answer. The matter is a difficult one, and it is the duty of the press to discuss it. From the Calcutta press we can expect little assistance, for, as a rule, the Calcutta press is amazingly ignorant of everything connected with the North-West. Our own views tend to a summary settling of the matter. The local experiences of thirty years, and the information collected by former Settlement Officers have rendered summary settlements safe enough. They promise, at any rate, greater advantages than can be looked for from an indefinite delay. Admitting this, we believe, that there are various classes of districts, and parts of districts, to be dealt with; and that each requires a distinct and separate course of treatment. There are, in the first place, a few entire districts, and many subdivision in other districts, the records of which are in good order, and which are at present fairly assessed. These, whether whole districts, or merely parts of districts, we would at once declare to be permanently settled. There are again, many parts of the country in which the records have been mutilated during the mutiny, but of which the settlements are satisfactory. These, too, we would declare permanently assessed. Measurements and preparation of records would be necessary, but they could be undertaken at once, and independently of the matter of assessments. These provided for, there would remain districts, and parts of districts which have yet several years to run, which are over-assessed, and of which the records are either perfect or imperfect. This would probably form the largest class. We would deal with it summarily. We would, in the first place, cut short the periods during which such settlements have yet to run; for what we lost in money, we should gain in good-will, in decrease of crime, and in the more speedy introduction of an important measure. And, secondly, we would not await the completion of long and laborious measurements. We would send into these districts a staff of properly-paid Settlement Officers, who might summarily, and in concert with the

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local Officers, Collectors, or what not, revise the various settlements. It is a mere matter of rates and of comparison; and an expert Settlement Officer, applying his experience and knowledge to the local information supplied him by the Collector, would make in a couple of years as satisfactory a settlement as could be made by the usual process in two or three times the period. Meanwhile, re-measurements and re-casting of the records, if necessary, should proceed. Two or three years after completion of settlem[illegible] would suffice to test its working; and at the end of that time, after revision, if revision were necessary, we would declare it permanent. The last class of districts are those which have been under-assessed, or in which the canals have opened up fresh resources. We see nothing for it but to let these run their time; and then to revise them summarily. These, however, like the rest should be at once re-measured, and their records should be forthwith set straight. Nothing should remain but to revise and render permanent the assessment, when the period had arrived; only on no account would we anticipate the period. Whatever is done in this important matter, let it be done fairly, and with due observance of good faith. It is said that papers should be found ready to advocate any other course. We are confident, however, that Government will never allow itself to be persuaded by men who would wish all contracts repudiated, and all faith broken.

THE DISTRESSED OPERATIVES.

(*From the Daily News, Sept.* 3.)

It has often been said that the nation would never suffer the distressed operatives in the cotton districts to want for the bare necessaries of life, and sink into a state of partial, much less of absolute starvation. An irresistible appeal would be at once made to the national exchequer rather than such an enormous national calamity and national crime should befal us. But it seems not impossible that unless more vigorous and speedy measures of relief are adopted the calamity may happen without our knowledge. These heavily-stricken people have displayed from the first a spirit of quiet fortitude and patient endurance that very much veils from the public eye the terrible realities of their lot, while not a few have been reduced to utter destitution without making any appeal for help, or even sunk in silence under the accumulated hardships and cruel privations of their lot. It may be said that the resource of parochial relief is an absolute guarantee against these tragic results of destitution, and so no doubt nominally it is. But the aversion felt in many cases against this form of relief is so deep-rooted and excessive that the worst hardships are preferred to the acceptance of parochial charity and the legal status of a pauper. There is no doubt a great deal of mistaken pride and prejudice in this feeling, but there is also a strong element of good in the manly individuality and indomitable self-reliance, of which it is the exaggerated expression. These people feel that they have none of the elements of character that constitute the common and conventional pauper, and they shrink with unconquerable loathing and disgust from taking their place by his side. They almost prefer in many cases the alternative of starvation. This would be of course a foolish and fatal mistake. There is no real degradation in accepting or seeking legal relief under circumstances of destitution that are in the strictest sense a national calamity. But the error of the mill-hands is on the right side, and we need not wish to quench the industrious and independent spirit it represents.

The existence of this feeling is, however, an important element in estimating the area of distress, and the means to meet it. It shows from another side what is already established on so many different and independent grounds—that the relief, in order to be effective, must to a large extent be voluntary. The better class of mill-hands not only prefer applying for assistance to the Local Relief Committee instead of to the Guardians, but will, as we have said, thankfully accept private, when they would reject public help. Most of the larger relief funds that have hitherto been set on foot have explicitly recognised this feeling as worthy of encouragement by providing that the funds shall be distributed to those amongst the distressed hands who do not receive parochial relief. It would be unwise to enforce such a rule with any strictness, as in many cases assistance from both sources is barely sufficient to keep destitute families from absolute starvation. Still the rule adopted by the Bridgewater-house and other committees recognises the prevalent desire of the mill-hands to avoid, if possible, coming on the parish as substantially good and worthy of encouragement. And though on mere formal and technical grounds it might perhaps be maintained that it is less degrading to claim legal relief than to accept private charity, yet the feeling of those who in this case choose the latter is not only sound but essentially just. In accepting local charitable relief the mill-hands naturally feel that they are only receiving in the form of a gift a small portion of the enormous wealth they have so directly helped to produce. They know their services have not only produced this wealth, but will in a few months be again required to augment it, and it is as just as it is natural that in this interval of forced leisure they should look for assistance first of all to those who have been so largely enriched by their labour. They have undoubtedly a moral claim for assistance of the very strongest kind on the wealthy residents of their own locality. It is equally certain that this claim has not yet met with anything like an adequate response. The amount of local contributions to the various relief funds hitherto announced, is a mere drop in the bucket compared with the wealth of the cotton districts and the growing exigencies of the crisis. This fact may indeed, in one respect, be an encouraging one, as it is certainly susceptible of a favourable and even generous interpretation. The heaviest pressure of distress is undoubtedly still to come, and the wealthy men of the districts have probably reserved themselves for the darker days that are in store, and the more terrible emergency they too justly anticipate. If so, there is nothing more to be said, except that their intended action ought not to be delayed too long, and that the time for making a commencement is already arrived. It can hardly be said that the manufacturers as a class have yet contributed to the relief funds at all. They have indeed very largely assisted their distressed workpeople in other and even more important ways. They have, in many cases, kept their cotton when they could have sold it at a large profit, and worked their mills at a serious loss. But while some have undoubtedly suffered loss in this way, and others who have been working their mills almost wholly on borrowed capital may be actually for the time in straitened circumstances, the important fact remains that the great mass of the merchants and manufacturers in the distressed districts are practically unaffected by the cotton famine. The wealth of the older houses, who have already realised enormously by the cotton trade, the ample means of the retired and sleeping partners of these firms remain undiminished. Nay, there are, we believe, reliable data for the startling conclusion that the dearth of cotton has to many been an enormous gain instead of a loss. The sudden check to the importation of the raw material has fortunately enabled them to work off the unwieldy stock of the manufactured article previously accumulated in their warehouses. Even now it appears, so far from there being a scarcity of cotton goods in any of the foreign markets, they are all amply supplied, while in some cases the supply is still excessive. The amount of over-trading in previous years must of course have been very great, and the calamity that has brought temporary ruin on the industrial population of the cotton districts has thus proved an unexpected relief—a perfect godsend, indeed, to many of its merchants and manufacturers. Under these circumstances, it cannot be doubted that the more wealthy men connected with the cotton trade are contemplating generous united and speedy action. It may at all events be assumed as certain that they will not appeal to the country for help, or allow the country to do their obvious duty until they have made an effort to do it themselves on a scale proportionate to their own means and the large requirements of the crisis. If such an effort is made, we have no fear for the result. Great as the distress is, Lancashire and the adjacent districts are well able to meet it, and if it should hereafter increase beyond the local means of help, the country will gladly come forward, as indeed to some extent it has already done, and take its full share of the burden.

THE BROKERS.

(*From the Madras Times, Sept.* 24.)

The brokers of Calcutta and Bombay are receiving rather more notice than is perhaps agreeable to them or to their employers. We, in this quiet city, have little need for the bustling, talkative, bluff, and curiously constituted gentleman styling himself Ship, Insurance, and Produce Broker. Each firm has its own native agent, and the trade has by experience been found too small to admit of the presence of an European in such a capacity. Doubtless were the commerce to expand it might be found desirable to enlist the services of some wide-awake young clerk from Mincing Lane, but even then we fancy that many would look back regretfully to those days when such aid was unknown.

In Calcutta, there is a rapidly increasing trade, and a rapidly increasing list of Brokers. The competition is ruinous to all whilst for a while it is beneficial to the merchants. To induce business the brokerage is cut down, by one man after another, until it ceases to be a fair remuneration for the untiring exertions employed to earn it, and instead of the chance of retiring with a large fortune, made by savings out of Rs. 5,000 per mensem, clear commission, as was done by a gentleman in that Presidency last year there is too much probability of the whole fraternity of Brokers coming to grief, and the Bankruptcy Court, if not to a premature grave, by their mad pursuit after profit.

A Broker's life in India is a particularly wearing one; he must be out all day, flying about from office to office, in a fast garee, rushing up and down long flights of stairs, and exposing himself constantly to the rays of the sun. Without this he cannot hope to do much, but must expect more active men will seize the orders from even his best connections. In the evening whilst the merchants are being driven home in their handsome carriages, and there rejoin their families, the Broker plods on recording the commissions of the day, posting up this sale, noting that purchase, drawing this check, and telegraphing that result. Then perhaps with impaired digestion he sits down to dinner, very weary; but a telegram comes in; up he jumps, acknowledges its receipt, perhaps replies to it, and then order his dinner away. He takes a brief constitutional whilst other people are preparing for bed, he returns home, and sleeps; but he must be up early, read the papers, shipping lists and so forth, and after an early breakfast must proceed afresh round the town. Such a life is incompatible with the maintenance of health in this country, and some morning he is struck down by fever, and either dies in a day, or flees over the ocean a very wreck. In no branch of the mercantile class of India, is the evil of "hasting to be rich" more apparent than in the Brokers, and so long as some merchants are fickle in their dealings with, and unreasonable in their expectations from these agents, so long will markets be absurdly sensitive, and trade generally unnaturally active.

In Calcutta the Banks and a large number of the merchants are complaining about the custom, now prevalent there, of the Bill Broker bonifying his employer with one-half of the Commission that he receives from the Bank on each purchase. By so doing the buyer is enabled to make his remittance at about one-eighth of a rupee more advantageou-ly than his neighbours who object to such a system, and who are taken to task in consequence by their constituents for buying in a dear market. The Banks justly complain, against a mode of doing business by which half of the customary brokerage is credited to the buyers, who consequently quote a rate for Bank Bills which is not correct. Their only course is to give only half Brokerage, and thus prevent the buyer deriving an unfair advantage from the agent. Such a step seems to be determined on, and in future the seller of Bills will in self-defence refuse full brokerage to the whole list, much to the prejudice of many of its members who have consistently stood aloof from such suicidal transactions.

In Bombay a singular question has arisen respecting the liability of a Broker and his employers for discounting a private telegram by purchases in a market where the intelligence is unknown. Sir Joseph Arnould rules that as a question of law, a contract is not vitiated by a Broker falsely declaring ignorance of certain advices upon which he has been ordered to buy, but as a question of morality he would be glad to see that decision by the Barons of the Exchequer reversed. Undoubtedly if a man receives a message advising a rise of a certain staple at home, and when questioned as to its contents, denies that any advance of the market is telegraphed, he tells a deliberate falsehood. No custom of trade can possibly make this a venial offence, and his Broker who may be chargable with the same offence, are as guilty of lying as Ananias and Sapphira. Mr. Justice Couch declined to pass any opinion on the subject, but stated that to do so he would need two or three days to compare precedents, and decide the question. In a moral point of view a man who asserts what he knows to be untrue is guilty of fraud, but he is not necessarily so in a legal point of view. But the main point in the argument is this, supposing a merchant receives a message, such as the above, is he bound to communicate it to the seller, as the Bombay Justices appear to think? We most confidently say he is not, and we can refer to Adam Smith and Ricardo to support our opinion. When one man at great expense and trouble succeeds in informing himself of news concerning which his neighbours are ignorant, he is certainly entitled to all the benefit he can derive from purchases made in consequence of such advice. Were a contract rendered invalid by one party to it stating that the other parties had concealed from him facts of which they had obtained intelligence, such as the rise of the home market, there would be an end to half the commercial adventure of the day. Of course in such a case as a merchant receiving advice of the loss of a ship, and thereupon insuring her and the cargo, a fraud is committed, for he has tacitly declared to the sound and good condition of the interest; but were he goes into an open market to buy goods which he has been privately informed are rising in value, he is doing legitimate business. It doubtless is a hard thing for small men to find themselves always anticipated by the advantages possessed by those who command large capital, but this cannot be considered unjust, it is the fair reward and advantage of wealth. A rich merchant has actually at his control a larger amount of labour than his poorer neighbours, and thereby he is put in possession of advices earlier than is possible to those around him. It would be shameful to deny him the right to profit by such advantages. They do not however always serve him, or we should not witness so many leviathan firms falling to pieces, therefore the poorer man had best be content, and work along carefully, accumulating small profits. If a seller asks a question of an agent, it is not necessary that a reply be given him, and if thereupon he declines to contract he is quite right. Practically the reason why the buyer wishes to enter the market is no concern of the seller, who has only to regard the value of the offer and contract accordingly. If it be not in the power of the latter to pay for early news he has no just cause to complain that richer men forestall him of profit. Were the agent bound to surrender his news, it would be impossible to buy favorably until all the market were acquainted therewith, for all would ask, and all would wish to buy at low, and sell at high rates. The reverse would take place if the news were bad, and the merchant would, by getting early advices be compelled to hold his goods until a minimum price had been reached. Whilst therefore we say that it is inexcusable for a Merchant or Broker to lie, we think it is impossible to force them to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, in their purchases and sales.

RACE CALENDAR.

(*From the Englishman, Sept.* 17.)

We give to the Sporting world of India this morning the result of labours for their behoof which they certainly do not deserve. When, with infinite trouble, we got together a meagre Calendar for the Racing Season 1860-61, we appealed to Secretaries of Race Clubs and sporting men generally, to aid so far as by sending us copies of prospectuses and reports of entries and race meetings as they come off, from which we might compile more satisfactory returns for future years. Not above one Secretary in six has even taken the trouble to reply to letters addressed directly to them, and in two years we have been unable to get the accurate measurement of one-half of the Race Courses in India. And yet with a most delightful inconsistency, men have lately been writing to us from most diverse quarters all over India for copies of our Racing Calendar! As if a racing calendar could be constructed, like the German's ideal camel, "from the depths of our own conceptions." But "the labour we delight in physics pain," and we have got together the best record we could of last season's performances, wishing all the while that we could put Secretaries and racing men generally, in "physic" until we could work them into some sorts of sense of their reciprocal obligations. Of course it is imperfect; and unless we can screw racing men up to a better sense of their duty to themselves in the matter, we will not gain attempt the work. The season is now coming on, and we suggest that the first thing each Secretary should do when he gets this calendar, should be to get his course accurately measured and release his station from the reproach of appearing in the list at the end as "no return,"—or, worse still, "about" such a length, which may mean any thing between a mile-and-a-half or two miles; or as a Scotchman puts it aggravatingly to the footsore tourist, "O, may be twa miles, or twa miles and a bittock!" We are prepared to send Secretaries printed forms to fill up with the least possible trouble to themselves, on the application for them, but we cannot go on as we did last year, pre-paying postage on such matters only to supply the B. B.

We have had several letters of late urging the necessity of establishing a genuine sporting periodical, which we would do forthwith could we feel assured of any fair support for it; and we shall shortly take steps to ascertain what sort of support would probably be accorded to such an undertaking. With such splendid sports and such "men of mark" amongst the sportsmen in India it is surprising that they should have no special record or representative in the Indian Press. "The ball is rolling, gentlemen! Make your game!"

FORGERY AND BRIBERY AT HYDERABAD.

(*From the Englishman, Sept.* 17.)

The complicated case of bribery and forgery at Hyderabad, which was reported by our Hyderabad correspondent in Monday's *Englishman*, will, we trust, furnish a sharp lesson to the native aristocracy of the Dekkan and elsewhere for many a day to come. A childish trust in the good faith of a European of the lowest order, a still more childish idea that an Englishman who had held a high official position in this country for more than a quarter of a century, would take a bribe, even of a lakh of rupees, has not only led to a loss of that amount by a native nobleman, but, if we mistake not, will place him in a very unpleasant position towards the powers that be.

The story, stripped of the local gossip and conjecture with which it is encumbered, amounts to this. Some time back an Apothecary, named Murray, was discharged from the public service, and was then taken into the service of Ekhtadar-ool-Moolk, one of those restless intriguers in the court of the Nizam who may one day succeed in exciting such disturbances as will necessitate the transfer of the Dekkan to British rule, and perchance bring the dynasty of the Nizam himself to an untimely close. Ekhtadar-ool-Moolk would appear to be an ambitious man without judgment or self-control, and, consequently, just the man to be victimised by an unprincipled and unscrupulous European who could gain his confidence by the display of medical skill, and who, moreover, was supported by an artful wife of not the most untarnished character. Ekhtadar-ool-Moolk was induced four years ago to believe that Mrs. Davidson wanted money to meet some law expenses in England; and some forged notes bearing her name, and addressed to Mrs. Murray, were shewn to him, and admitted without scruple. Next, he was induced to believe that by placing a lakh of rupees in the hands of Mrs. Murray for delivery to Mrs. Davidson, he would obtain from Colonel Davidson the post of Minister or Dewan. The money was accordingly paid, and whilst the community generally were surprised at the opulence suddenly displayed by Mr. Murray and his accomplished "lady," Ekhtadar-ool-Moolk was wondering at the continuance of Salar Jung in power, and his own non-advancement to the Dewanny. A European, under such circumstances, would probably have contrived some means of giving a hint to the Resident; but we presume that Ekhtadar-ool-Moolk was impressed with some vague fear that by doing so he would involve himself in a serious difficulty. Be this as it may he was silent until after the death of the Resident, and then the whole affair oozed out. Every one at once felt assured that the money had been retained by the Murrays, but the sight of the forged notes is said to have put the question beyond the shadow of a doubt, whilst Mrs. Murray has herself acknowledged the forgery and furnished full particulars respecting the mode in which she disposed of the money.

As regards Ekhtadar-ool Moolk's loss of a lakh of rupees, we can only say we are glad of it. It is difficult to conceive how any native nobleman could have manifested a greater want of common sense, or proved himself more utterly unfitted for the post of minister. He may now eat the dust, and drink of the waters of affliction, and pour ashes upon his head and curse those children of Eolis, the Murrays; but he must be conscious that by the foolish manner in which he has attempted to commit a most improper and highly reprehensible act, he has made himself the laughing-stock of all who hear the story, whether native or European. To put his trust in a European discharged from the service, and without character, was in itself an act of folly; but to suppose that an English gentleman, of unblemished reputation, whose name would be a heirloom in his family, would risk utter ruin and degradation for the sake of a lakh of rupees, was an act of sheer madness. Official men have been ruined, in times gone-by, through the machinations of a mistress, or the frightful corruptions of the omlah; but here was the case of an English gentleman, whose honour was to him more than life or estate, and an English lady, who would regard the act of receiving money from a native nobleman as something worse than felony.

We do not desire to take too high a ground; but we do wish the native community thoroughly to understand that even to offer a bribe to a European official of any standing or influence will be regarded as an insult. To assume that he would take it, is to assume that he would commit a crime, the consequences of which would prove as ruinous to himself and his family as transportation beyond the seas would prove ruinous to a Brahmin of high rank and connections. The purity of English administrators, generally has never been equalled since the beginning of the world. Take an example which all can understand. In this country few official papers, however secret, which pass through the hands of the natives are secure. Any one who wishes to do so can obtain almost any information he pleases, and that this power is rarely exercised by the Press, and never excepting for the manifest good of the public, or for the furtherance of public justice, is due more to a sense of propriety than to any lack of power. At home, where the offices are filled with English gentlemen, such a proceeding is impossible. One isolated case occurred some three years ago, and that was traced to a visitor at the office. Again, in England, any minister of the Crown, and any Private Secretary of such a minister, might at times amass a fortune in a few hours by simply using his knowledge in carrying on operations in buying and selling public securities. But such a case is as rare as the other. Some years back a Private Secretary of Mr. Gladstone obtained a colonial governorship, but whilst on his way out one of the newspapers charged him with dabbling in the funds; enquiry was at once instituted, and the offender was recalled and declared incapable of filling any public service, a sentence which made him a ruined and disgraced man. Setting aside the question of moral responsibility altogether, an English official is so hedged about by public opinion that he dare not go wrong even if he would. Whatever may have occasionally been the case in more ignorant and corrupt times, such acts are impossible now. The people of England are remorseless. In their eye no amount of talent, and no amount of public service, would compensate even for the suspicion of such a crime. A man so convicted must withdraw himself from the clubs, must withdraw himself from society, and lead the life of an unregretted exile. The consequence is that an Englishman who mixes himself up with any dirty money transactions must not only be a knave but a fool; and unless a native has satisfied himself that the gentleman with whom he tries to deal is one or the other, he had better be exceedingly careful before he introduces the subject of money.

The great evil in this country is that there exists no similar safeguard in the case of a native. To him the temptation to be corrupt must be infinitely greater, for he is hedged about, not by the public opinion of his own countrymen, but simply by the fear of his employers. Where a European would have to encounter the averted eye or turned heel, and see his name occasionally alluded to in the papers with contempt and reproach, a native convicted of mal-practices in money matters is pitied for his ill-luck. But still his case is, fortunately, harder than it used to be. When once the government are in possession of unquestionable proofs of his complicity, he is promptly visited with loss of position and pension, and stands before his own countrymen a disgraced as well as an unfortunate man. We now trust that steps will be taken to shew that both the British government and the government of the Nizam are impressed with a just view of the graceful conduct of Ekhtadar-ool-Moolk. As for the Murrays, they did after their kind, and we can have no sympathy with the wretches who, to serve their own sordid ends, did not hesitate to risk the character and reputation of a tried and worthy representative of the British Crown.

ENGLISH PRESS.

GARIBALDI AND ITALY.

(*From the Times, Sept.* 2.)

Let those, if any such there be, who see in the defeat and capture of Garibaldi a blow to the liberties of mankind and a stain on the escutcheon of Italy, give themselves the trouble for a moment to consider what were the evils implied by the success of that movement the abrupt termination of which they are disposed so needlessly to regret. Of course, it was not likely that a Government like that of the King of Italy, having at its head the representative of that old and famous House of Savoy which was never wanting in courage on the field of battle, would fall without an effort. The whole resources of the Monarchy would have been drained, its last ducat expended, its last army routed, before it would have submitted to the dictation of a subject with arms in his hand. Let us, then, suppose the bloody work accomplished. The new-born Constitution of Italy would have fallen prostrate in the dust. The hopes of peace, of good government, of emancipation from military dynastic, and ecclesiastical tyranny would have been scattered to the winds. The unity of Italy would have fallen with the fall of the Monarchy to which, and to which alone, she has been content to subordinate herself. The kingdom would have been destroyed in the attempt to conquer a capital. Old jealousies and antipathies would have arisen with new vigour. The mass so recently consolidated would have been resolved into its original elements. Those who were content to live under the House of Savoy would have spurned the rule of Mazzini and Garibaldi. Had Italy been left to herself, the success of Garibaldi meant nothing less than the ruin of the present order of things, with an unknown future of misery and discord beyond them. All this we write on the supposition that Italy would have been left to herself to settle matters as she could without foreign intervention. But would this have been the case? Is it not absolutely certain that a successful rebellion against the Government of Victor Emmanuel, the overthrow of the existing Constitution, and the substitution for it of a military dictatorship, would have led, as a necessary consequence, to foreign intervention?

Let no one tell us that we exaggerate the results of such an enterprise as that of Garibaldi. The man who takes upon himself to intimidate and overawe by arms an established Government in the execution of its duties puts in motion a series of causes which it is not in his power to arrest. A Government so dishonoured degraded can no longer enforce obedience. Its authority is gone, and unless the power that overthrew it is strong enough to replace it, there is nothing but anarchy in prospect. This was the history of the first French Revolution. The ancient Monarchy was overthrown, but those who overthrew it were unable to replace it. It was because they felt themselves weak that the Republican rulers of France had recourse to the miserable expedient of terror. That instrument broke in their hands, and it was only after ten years of unspeakable misery that France again recovered a Government under the First Napoleon, who was content to preserve her from civil discord on condition of being allowed to sacrifice a whole generation of men on the field of battle. This would not have been the fate of Italy, for in the very commencement of the anarchy which a successful rebellion would have created she would have been invaded once more by the great military Powers of Europe. Austria would have lost no time in reclaiming for her exiled satraps Parma, Modena, and Tuscany. France would assuredly have felt it her duty to extend her ægis over the Æmilia, and to save Naples from falling once more into the hands of brigands and of Bourbons. It is a very significant fact that during the whole time of Garibaldi's operations the Emperor has held in his hand the thunderbolt of war, ready to launch it upon the Italian Peninsula.* The moment he heard of the defeat and capture of Garibaldi the camp at Chalone was broken up. Had the news received been of a victory instead of a defeat, it is probable that the camp might indeed have been broken up, but by orders which would have transferred its operations from the banks of the Marne to those of the Garigliano or the Volturno. Italy has escaped, and we have now no reason to fear; but we ought not to underestimate the frightful risk which she has run, or to overlook the destruction with which she was threatened by a flagrant act of treason and rebellion.

There is no greater subject of congratulation than the proof thus afforded of the confidence which the Government of Italy is justified in reposing in the Italian army. Whatever may have been the cause of the extraordinary escape of Garibaldi from Catania,—whether it was the treachery of the Admiral, the refusal of the seaman to act against him, or whether it was thought desirable to allow him to land on the continent with a view of more effectually crushing him,—nothing, it would seem, could exceed the fidelity and devotion of the troops by whom he was encountered—though led by one of his old companions in arms, and inferior in number to those whom they attacked, they valiantly did their duty. This act is of enormous consequence towards the consolidation of the Monarchy. Nobody would have doubted for a moment the steadiness of the old Piedmontese army. But the Italian army has been remodelled, new elements have been introduced into it, and it was impossible to fortell till the day of trial came what might be its conduct in a civil war against a leader so justly popular. Those doubts are happily now at an end, and the Italian nation may congratulate itself upon the possession of an army able and willing to defend it not only against foreign aggression, but, what is still more valuable, against internal insurrection. That there should be slight demonstrations in places like Brescia, Como, and Milan, where the influence of Mazzini is not wholly extinguished, was to be expected. The ease and completeness with which these movements have been put down only serves to show how entirely the revolutionary phase of the Italian Government has terminated, how entirely it is master of the position, and how thoroughly resolved it is to discharge the first duty of a Government by repressing all attempts at violence or intimidation.

We may be permitted to hope that these things will not be without their influence on the mind which really exercises that power over Italy which Garibaldi has endeavoured in vain to grasp. The Emperor of the French has incurred a heavy responsibility to his contemporaries and to posterity by the policy which during the last three years he has observed towards Italy. He came forth as her champion when no positive duty called for his interference. He aroused the hopes and stimulated the desire for freedom from foreign interference of 24,000,000 men. He is indirectly responsible for the overthrow of the Grand Dukes, for the expulsion of the King of Naples, and for the loss by the Pope of the fairest part of his dominions. He has seen fit, besides, to try Italy in the most grievous manner, to test her constancy by fire and sword, by the impatience of hope long deferred, and by the presence of the Neapolitan Pretender, and the miscreants whom he has hired to promote his cause by fire and sword. For a long while he deferred the recognition of the very Power which he had created, and he intervened directly to prevent the capture of Gaëta. Where it not for his occupation of Italian territory Garibaldi might have ended his days, in honour and glory, and Italy have been spared the misery of turning her arms against her benefactor. Does not the Emperor of the French think that he has gone ill enough? Has not the time arrived when an end should be put to this inexplicable and vacillating policy? Has not every device which can test the constancy,—we will not say which can wear out the patience of the Italian people,—been tried to the utmost; and is it not time that this unmerited torture of three years should come to a close? The Emperor of the French might object, possibly, to leaving the Pope in the hands of a Power but recently emerged from the caldron of Revolution, which had as yet given no proof to the world of its ability to dominate and control those turbulent elements to which it owed its origin. That proof has now been given under the most difficult and embarrassing circumstances that can be conceived. In proportion as the Italian nation manifests an aptitude for self-government and a determination to preserve and enforce order, the position of France assuming the duty of protecting a Power which has attained its majority becomes more difficult and untenable.

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All subscriptions to English and Continental Newspapers and Periodicals are supposed to be paid in advance, and it is only on the faith of their being so that we supply them: three-fourths of the year have gone bye, and not much over one half of our constituents have as yet paid for those supplied to them! This must be remedied next year; and we now therefore give timely notice, that Papers and Periodicals for 1863 will be ordered *only for those who shall by the 20th November* 1862, *have paid for them in advance for at least six months.*

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PUMPS. Double Action, LIFT and FORCE combined. Garden Engines with Vulcanized India Rubber Hose.
RATCHET BRACES, CALLIPERS, LATHE CARRIERS.
COIR MATTING in ROLLS, 60 feet by 3 feet—Rs. 12-8.
BICKFORD'S WET and DRY FUZE.
HAND DRIVING WHEELS for Lathes, Saws, &c. Two 8-Inch Lathes fit for Heavy Work.
HINGES, IRON with Screw-bolt Staples for Cotton Mills, Godowns, or Factories. They are English made of all sizes.
FOUR 3-ton TRAVELLING CRANES.
Price Lists and Estimates forwarded on applications.
PORTLAND CEMENT, just landed, 3½ Bushel Casks. Rs. 12.
ROPE MANILLA and TARRED, Frost's Patent. This Rope is, weight for weight, stronger than Wire Rope Blocks to Match.
W. H. WALKER & Co.

RED BOOT MART.

JUST received per Steamer *Indore*, another supply of goods (especially to order) comprising—
Gentlemens' Elastic Enamel Clump solid Boots.
Do. do. do. Balmoral do.
Do. do. Patent Leather Dress do.
Do. do. French Calf Walking do.
Do. Shooting Boots with hooks.
Do. Enamel Lace Oxford Shoes.
Do. French Calf do. do.
Ladies' Black Kid Elastic Military Heel Boots.
Do. Bronze do. do. do. Boots.
Do. Colored Cashmere do. do.
Childrens' Button Cloth Boots.
Do. Patent Leather Strap Shoes.
Youths' Strong Walking Boots and Shoes.
A large assortment of Goloshes, of all sizes.
Also, Hand Travelling Portmanteaus.
RICHARD PARTRIDGE,
Bombay.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

MILITARY BOOKS RECENT ADDITIONS.

AIDE Memoire d'infanterie par Le General Lelouterel, 32mo. sewed	Rs. 2	0
BUNBURY'S (Colonel) Recollections of a Veteran. 3 vols. 8vo., cloth	20	0
DRAYSON'S (Capt.) Military Engineering and Sketching	3	0
DRESS Regulations Royal Artillery	0	8
FITZROY'S (Colonel) H. B. Field Service, new edition	5	12
FIELD Exercises in Hindustani	6	0
HAND BOOK Dictionary of Military Science, &c. &c., oblong lump	2	4
MACLAREN'S (A.) Gymnastic Exercises	1	4
MALTON'S (Capt.) Company and Battalion Drill illustrated, new edition, 1862	7	0
MALTON'S (Capt.) Light Infantry Drill	1	8
MITCHELL'S (Captain) System of Forming Squares	0	8
SEPARATE General Orders	6	0
SIMONS (Captain) Leading Principles of Gunnery, 12mo. cloth	3	0
SQUAD Book	1	8
STUART'S (Lieut.) History of Infantry	1	4
TROUBRIDGE (Colonel) Diagrams Battalion Drill	5	0

Rampart Bow. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

HARMONIUMS EXTRAORDINARY.

HERBERT & Co. have the honor of submitting the following Instruments and their appurtenances for selection: they are made by all the different makers who have gained repute as good mechanists, and can be warranted. No such assortment of these fashionable Instruments has ever been seen in Bombay:—

No. 1.—OAK CASE with *tinted* polish, handsomely moulded and pannelled, mounted with Ebony, 16 stops, with all improvements: Percussion, "*Voix Celeste*," Musette, &c.: the "*knee swell*" is a grand addition ...... Rs. 950

No. 2.—ROSEWOOD Do.—A perfect Drawing-room Instrument, possessing all the qualities of every modern musical instrument combined within the space occupied by a lady's boudoir desk. This Instrument is played upon daily, and greatly admired for its wonderful diversity of tone ...... Rs. 900

No. 3.—WALNUT WOOD Do.—A superbly finished Harmonium with a double row of keys, full compass, having 22 stops and a separate blowing handle at the back. These Harmoniums are commonly found in the residences of most of the Royal Families and of the Nobility throughout Europe ...... Rs. 1200

No. 4.—ROSEWOOD Do.—A full-tone 14 stop Percussion Harmonium with zinc plate at back, and bottom, made very strong. A fine Instrument 750

No. 5.—OAKWOOD, POLISHED:—with 15 stops,—double wings for producing the "Swell;"—percussion action, &c.: a grand and powerful Instrument and very strongly made;—covered with zinc plate underneath, well adapted for a Church ...... Rs. 800

No. 6.—AN OAKWOOD ORGAN HARMONIUM with ornamental front, fitted with metal pipes like a Church Organ; the stops in this Instrument are well voiced and full in tone; it stands 8 feet high and has two rows of keys and 16 stops, the upper row of keys produce a very soft and flute-like quality of tone. This Instrument is well adapted for Organ Music, and is worthy the attention of organists ...... Rs. 700

No. 7.—ROSEWOOD DO. DO., very handsome, with *two rows of keys* producing about a dozen different qualities of sound; the upper row of keys have the new stop "*Voix Celeste*" ...... Rs. 650

No. 8.—DITTO DITTO, precisely as above ...... Rs. 650

No. 9.—ROSEWOOD HARMONIUM, 14 stops, quite plain with full tone, very strongly made. A remarkably cheap Instrument ...... Rs. 500

No. 10.—A "*Rodulph's*" best full power ORGAN HARMONIUM, containing imitations of every musical instrument;—the combined sound is equal to a miniature orchestra. It has 15 stops with a "*composition*" pedal, and is a most perfect Harmonium of its kind ...... Rs. 650

No. 11.—DITTO DITTO another precisely similar in every respect ...... Rs. 650

No. 12.—OAKWOOD HARMONIUN with a fair complement of stops fitted with Apparatus to perform Music upon the keys, in the usual manner, but *without the application of fingers upon them*, or the knowledge of Music on the part of the person applying the Apparatus—every kind of Music is prepared ready for playing. Also the Harmonium is available for playing upon in the usual way with the fingers. This affair is a great curiosity in its way, and is very useful where a good player cannot attend. Price without the Machine and Music Apparatus ... Rs. 400

No. 13.—ANTIPHONEL with Music as referred to in the Apparatus connected with No. 12 ... Rs. 280

No. 14—OAKWOOD HARMONIUM, precisely similar to the Instrument described in No. 12 ... 400

Nos. 15 and 16.—Two more precisely similar with SELF-PLAYING ATTACHMENTS ...... Rs. 1300

No. 17.—MINIMA HARMONIUM.—This elegant and novel Instrument is on an improved model; has double treddles, with three sets of notes throughout, producing as many distinct qualities of tone. It has the Percussion or Pianoforte Hammer Action, comprises five octaves of notes with four octaves of keys, slightly contracted. The quality of its tones equals that of the best Drawing-room Models, added to a brilliancy peculiar to this Harmonium ...... Rs. 280

☞ Can be packet in its box, size 31 inches by 16½ by 20.

No. 18, 19 and 20.—Three others of the same description in beautiful Rosewood cases but without the Pianoforte Action ...... *each* Rs. 240

No. 21 and 22.—PICCOLO MODEL HARMONIUM. These two instruments, as their name denotes, are small, exceedingly pretty, and portable, well adapted for a handsome musical present ...... *each* Rs. 150

No. 23 to 26.—ROSEWOOD HARMONIUMS, five octaves compass—(*four only of this pattern*)—highly finished and of a beautiful rich tone ...... *each* Rs. 200

No. 27 and 28.—WALNUT WOOD; very choice Harmoniums similar in size and quality to the preceding four, but of softer tone ...... *each* Rs. 200

No. 29 to 64.—NEW PATENT MODEL HARMONIUMS (*three dozen*) in Mahogany and Oakwood cases, all with the full five octave compass, and double foot boards, &c. &c. These Harmoniums have become the most popular musical Instruments of the day, owing to their good substantial make and perfect tone and tune; they are not in the least liable to get out of tone, or give any trouble whatever, if only kept in a moderately dry atmosphere, and protected from vermin. Price *each* Rs. 100 to 120

Note.—The above magnificent collection has been carefully selected during the months of April, May and June, 1862, from the principal makers in Paris and London.

Residents in India are respectfully invited to select from H. & Co.'s large stock, which for variety and excellence surpasses any single collection in London or elsewhere. The Instruments can be warranted, having undergone a *securing* process which, if understood, is seldom heeded by the makers at home. H. & Co. have an Assistant who has been employed at Alexandre's factory in Paris, and is perfectly competent to render the beautiful workmanship in all Harmoniums secure from the effects of climate and the ordinary circumstances attending their use in India.

HERBERT & Co.
9, Rampart Row, Fort, Sept. 1862.

CRAWFORD & Co.

ALL Goods purchased are at the risk of the purchaser from the time they are knocked down, and must be taken delivery of within five days from the day of sale, otherwise they will be sold on account of the purchaser, who will be responsible for all expenses and loss attending the sale. Interest at 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unsettled accounts or balances of same till closed.

No interest will be allowed on proceeds of sales or any balance thereof, which are not withdrawn on due date.

Goods paid for, and not cleared away within one fortnight from day of purchase will be sold off, and any balance remaining after deducting all expenses will be held in account without interest.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 4th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, a Piece of ground with pucka built Bungalows, built thereon with 4 Wells, situate at Khetwady, without the Fort walls of Bombay, known by the name of Cowasjee Dhunjeebhoy Pawnwalla's Bungalow, admeasuring 1,700 Square yards or thereabouts, and under No. 92, and entered in the Books of the Collector of Land revenue under Nos. 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, and 2161, bound on the east partly by the Khetwady 8 † Lane, partly by the ground of Crustnajee Luxumonjee and that of Pestonjee Dossabhoy, on the West by the Khetwady 7 † Lane, on the north by the house of Cursetjee Bomanjee and on the south by the house of Peerajee Fuckerjee Mallee.

For further particulars and inspection of plan apply to the Auctioneers.

SALE OF THE WRECK OF THE SHIP "WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR."

ON THURSDAY, the 9th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at Boree Bunder, a quantity of Rigging, Spars, Sails, Stores, Chains, Anchor, &c., saved from the Ship *William the Conqueror*, wrecked in Bunder Riscat Bay on the Coast of Arabia and brought here by a Bugalow. Also some of the cargo of the said vessel consisting of
9 Bales Bees' Wax.
8 Barrels Frankincense.
1 Box Fancy bottles.
3 Bags Tortoise Shells.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms,
500 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
700 " " Long Cloth.
400 " " T Cloth.
800 " " Domestics.
3 Bales of Turkey Red Twists.
1 Case of Jamdaneey.
Also, Office Furniture, comprising Desks, Presses, Chairs, Iron Safes, &c. &c.
16 Cases 1 day American Time Pieces.

OILMANSTORES.

A small lot from Coupland & Co. consisting of Jams and Jellies, Sauces, Salad Oil, Tart Fruits, Pickles, Preserved Oysters, Milk and Provisions Soup, and Boulli, Carrots, &c.
100 Dozen Ulleged Beer.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

NEW CARRIAGES

Just landed ex-Chatham and Caduceus.

A Sociable with imitation cane body, lined with blue Morocco, and stuffed with curled horse hair, a very light and handsome Carriage, while compact in appearance affording ample room for four sitters inside.

A handsome Albert Phaeton, painted lake relieved with white, fitted with both Shafts and Pole, a very fashionable Carriage.

A Prince's Pattern Park Phaeton with all the latest improvements built of the best materials.

N. B.—The above Carriages are made of the best materials by Messrs. Jno. Barton & Sons.

SCREW JACKS.

To lift six tons, with extra lifts—Haley's Patent.

WINES.

Good Sherry ...... Rs. 18 per doz.
English-bottled Beer ...... " 4 "
Sound Bombay-bottled Allsopp's Beer, in Quarts and Pints, Rs. 4 and 2-12 respectively.
Sound Porter in Pints ...... " 3½ "

CHERRY BRANDY.

Bernard & Co.'s finest Cherry Brandy—
In quarts ...... Rs. 13 per dozen.
In pints ...... " 7-8 "

CRAWFORD & Co.
No. 3, Marine Street, Bombay, 4th Oct. 1862.

T. WILLIAMSON

GENTLEMEN'S HAIR CUTTER.
Hair Cut at the Shop ...... Rs. 1
Do. do. at their own Houses ...... " 2

A supply of the undermentioned Toilet Requisites and Medical Specifics on hand:—
Williamson's Vegetable Hair Oil, for the Growth and Preservation of the Hair. Price Rs. 5 per 4 oz. phials.
Do. Anti-Scurf Hair Lotion. Price Rs. 3 per quart.
Williamson's Asthmatic Powders, Rs. 3 per 1 dozen packets.
Do. Vegetable Dysentery Pills, Rs. 2-8 per dozen.
No. 6, Bake House Lane, Fort.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S MISCELLANY.

AN INDIAN MAGAZINE.

Published Monthly, at Bombay.

☞ No Library, Club, or Reading-Room (Station, Officers,' Soldiers', Public or Private) complete without it.

THE No. for September contains "A New Version of HERO and LEANDER"; "The EUPHRATES VALLEY RAILWAY; the Complement of the Line of the Indus: WHO STOPS THE WAY?" Act II. of "The PASSING CLOUD"; continuations of "NIRGIS," "The CORPORA QUADRIGEMINA" (a long and exciting chapter), "The DOOMED HOUSE," &c.; two long "LETTERS from Captain SOCK BUSKIN on AMATEUR ACTING"; the conclusion of "CHOWRINGHEE, or the RAYMOND FAMILY; a Tale of Calcutta Life"; "The POETRY and LITERATURE of ANCIENT ROME," by Lieutenant Chapple; "The BRITISH SETTLER IN INDIA"; "PEPTIC PRECEPTS for the RAINS of 'SIXTY-TWO", LITERARY NOTICES; MILITARY SUMMARY for JULY (from a Home Correspondent); INDIAN RETROSPECT; the first portion of a "TURF CALENDAR of INDIA for 1862-63"; &c. &c. ☞ 156 pp. Rl. 8vo.

Annual Subscription, Rs. 20; Single Nos. Rs. 2 each;—*Prepaid by Post in India.*

☞ All the Back Nos. in print, and available either loose in sets, or neatly bound in Vols.

Subscribers' Names registered, and payments received, by Messrs. LePage & Co., Calcutta; The Manager *Delhi Gazette* Press, Agra; Messrs. W. Cockell & Co., Lahore; Mr. J. Higginbotham, Madras; and the Publishers, Bombay.

28, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

JOHNSON'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Wass, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Jeejooree, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c—the Caves of Elephanta, Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press by Dr. Wilson.

Also,

A series of 45 Photographs illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.

Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made. THOMAS CRAWFORD.
Bombay, 3, Marine Street.

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Per Overland Mail

PURE RE-CRYSTALLIZED NITRATE OF SILVER.
PYROGALLIC ACID.
THOMAS'S COLLODION AND SOLUTION.
BOLTON'S do. do.
ALBUMENIZED PAPER, best.
GLASS PLATES of all sizes.
GUTTA PERCHA TUBING.
TIN STILLS—GALVANIZED INDIAN RUBBER. McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

N. B.—The whole of these are of unexceptionable quality.

MESSRS. ESPERANCE & Co.,

23, Apollo Street,

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST FITTING TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WOOLLEN WAREHOUSE.

MESSRS. E. & Co. have just received a new stock of Woollen Cloths from one of the best West of England Manufactories, consisting of Fine Angolas, Silk Mixed Tweeds, Cassemeres, Italian Cloths, Llamas, and light Cheviots.

Also Black and Blue single Milled, Wool Dyed, Broad Cloths and Venetians.

Gentlemen leaving for Europe can be supplied with suitable Clothing at very moderate prices, as Messrs. E. & Co. have always on hand a large stock of Clothes, both heavy and light textures.

N.B.— Price List		
Superfine Black and Blue suits from	Rs. 48	0
Dark Woollen Tweed suits	28	0
All Wool and light texture	28	0
Angola very fine	38	0
Washing suits	16	0
Ribbed Mohan Riding Trowsers	10	0
Drab Bedford Cord Riding Trowsers	20	0
Black Alpacca Coat, fine quality	10	0
Fine Angola do.	16	0
French Cashmere	20	0
White Shirts, English made per dozen	25	0
White Shirt Collars, best quality	6	0
India Gauze, Merino Vests and Pantaloons (Various)		
HAT DEPARTMENT		
Black Silk Hats from	Rs. 8	0
Drab Felt Hats	5	0
Drab and Black Felt Shooting Hats	6	8
" " " Oxonian	7	0
" " " Sicilian	6	8
Air Chamber Oxonians	12	0
Travelling Caps	3	0
Balmoral Caps	4	0

Every description of Hat can be renovated on the premises.

100 Dozen of Ladies' Colored French Kid Gloves, guaranteed the very best quality, and soden in Tin Boxes containing one dozen, only Rs. 25 per Box.

An endless variety of Piesse and Lubin's Perfumery just received.

A few suits of Waterproof Clothing at reduced prices. Military and Naval Uniforms 25 per cent. cheaper than any other Establishment.

FOR SALE.

PRINTING PRESSES, Types of every variety, Brass Rules, Stands, Cases, together with all the material necessary to start and carry on a daily Newspaper as well as to execute Job-work. Apply to the undersigned.

H. G. BRIGGS.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 4th inst., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey Shirtings, Madapollams, Long Cloths, Blankets, &c.

SALE OF THE STEAM SHIP "SCINDIAN."

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 3 P.M. the Bombay Steam Navigation Company's good Steam Ship *Scindian*, with her Hull, Masts, Yards, &c., as she now lies in the Harbour.

For full particulars and conditions of sale, apply at the B. S. N. Co.'s Office, or to the Auctioneers, No. 10, Forbes Street.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED, GLASS AND PORCELAIN WARE, &c. &c. AT UPPER COLABA, OPPOSITE THE GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

On MONDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, Upper Colaba, opposite the Government Observatory the valuable Household Furniture, &c. belonging to J. E. C. Pryce, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE OF SHIP "CHANDLERY" AT MARINE LANE OPPOSITE THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

On TUESDAY the 14th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Marine Lane, opposite the Custom House, the Ship Chandlery consisting of Europe Block, Single and double Iron bound, Tins of Europe paint assorted, Europe-made Hooks, Tumbles, and Ash oars. Iron sheaving assorted, Europe-made shovels and Copper Boat, Nails of all sizes, Iron Nails, Tarred Felts, and other Sundry ship Chandlers' stores.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

New Cottage Pianofortes.

Just received one new Cottage Pianofortes in Rosewood case, by "W. Bowman," 6 & ¾ octaves, with Metallic Spring Plates, and all recent improvements, &c.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
No. 10, Forbes Street, Bombay, 4th Oct. 1862.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUCTION SALE OF BOOKS.

ON MONDAY next the 6th instant, Messrs. RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, a consignment of New Books, consisting of O'Byrne's Dictionary of Naval Biography, Bulwer's Dramas and Poems, The Horse and his Rider, St. John's French Revolution, Cavendish's Life of Wolsey, Sir James Brooke's Letters, Timb's Things not Generally Known, Life of Roger Williams, Correspondence of Charles the 5th, Lane's Modern Egyptians, Stoddart's Universal Grammar, Davis's China, The Duke of Bedford's Correspondence, DeSaulay's Dead Sea, Pfeiffer's Iceland, Napier's Indian Misgovernment, Napier's Administration of Scind, Hooper's Tents of the Tuski, Memoirs of Caussidiere, Chemistry for the Young, Thackeray's Newcomes, Illustrations, Life and Travels of Simpson the Arctic Discoverer, General Pope's Narrative of Events in Italy with the Siege of Venice, Lieut. March's Travels in Spain, Hamilton's Asia Minor, Fellows' Ionic Trophy Monument, Fellows' Xanthian Marbles, Lord Naas' St. Petersburgh, Simpson's Literature of Italy, &c. &c.

SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, VALUABLE CARRIAGES & HORSES, &c. &c. BY PUBLIC AUCTION ON THE ESPLANADE.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 13th instant, at the Bungalow lately occupied by the Assistant Garrison Surgeon, Esplanade, the property of the late C. C. Mead, Esq., Assistant Surgeon, consisting of Handsome Household Furniture, Plate, Plated Glass, and Porcelain Ware, Books, Military Uniform, &c. &c.

At One P.M.

A Handsome Open Carriage, by Kesterton, of Long Acre, a Brougham, a Curricle and a 4 wheel Cart with Hood, two pair of handsome Grey Carriage horses, one Grey and one Bay Carriage Horse, an Excellent Bay Burmah Pony and a small Child's Poney, several sets of Carriage, Curricle and Buggy Harness, Hunting and Lady's Saddles and Bridles, &c. &c. The particulars will appear in printed Catalogues which will be published hereafter.

The property will be on view three days before the sale.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

By Order of the Administrator General.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY NEXT, the 6th instant, at his Rooms, in Medow Street, a few Law and other Books belonging to the Estate of the late O. W. Ketterer, Esq.

SALE OF VALUABLE MARBLE VASES, AND REAL FIGURES, &c. &c.

By Public Auction.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY the 20th October next, at his Rooms in Medow Street, a beautiful and classical assortment of Marble Vases, Figures, &c. &c., full particulars will be given in future advertisements.

TO LET.

An Airy and Commodious Bungalow with Out-houses, &c., well accommodated for two Families, situated near the Gunpowder Manufactory, Mazagon. Apply to Pestonjee Eduljee Baxter, Medow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A few neat light Hogskin Hunting Saddles with Bridles complete, by Rand and Beckley (successors to Messrs. Laurie, Bedford, and Rand, of Oxford Street, London.)

Also,

A few Best Enamelled Leather square opening Overland Bags, with Patent Locks and Duplicate Keys.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE,
Auctioneer, Medow Street
Bombay, 4th October 1862.

BENNETT & Co.'s ADVERTISEMENTS.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 4th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and Colored Piece Goods, Twists, a Rosewood Cottage Piano, Silver, Gold, and Gilt Hunting Watches, Gold Finger Rings, Gold Neck Chains of various patterns. A case of Eau de Cologne, &c.

On account of the concerned.

150 Bales of Grey Shirtings, damaged.

At 1 P.M.

A small Office Shigram, with a serviceable Bay Horse and Harness complete.

An English-built second-hand Dennet.

A perfectly new, light, and handsome Sociable, with Shafts and Pole, by Holman & Co., 128 and 129, Long Acre, London.

This Carriage was built *expressly* for the Indian climate, and was superintended by the gentleman for whom it was intended, and owing to whose return to England, the Carriage is now to be sold.

On account of the concerned.

Just landed ex *Veritas* and *Chatham.*

One Miniature Sociable Landau for one or two horses by King & Co. of Long Acre.

One Self-driving Mail Phaeton by King & Co. of Long Acre.

Two very handsome and light Phaetons for one horse by King & Co. of Long Acre.

And any other Carriages and Horses offering.

SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., AT "MALABAR HILL."

On THURSDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, "Malabar Hill," the valuable Household Furniture, &c., of Lieutenant Colonel C. Scott, Engineers, comprising elegantly Carved Blackwood Circular, Pier, Dining, Sofa, and other Tables, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Side Board, Cheffoniere, Priedieu, Easy, Reclining, and English Mahogany Reading Chairs, large four-post Bedstead, Tea Poys, Screen, Clothes and Gown Presses, Music Stand, What-not, a Mahogany fine full-toned Square Pianoforte, Plated Hanging three-light Argand Lamp, with Drops, Bronze Hanging Lamp, Pictures, an English Brussels Carpet, Dressing and Washing Tables, Dispense Articles, &c.

At 1 P.M.—A pair of serviceable good hard-working Carriage Horses.

No Catalogues, and the property will be on view from Monday next, the 6th instant.

SALE OF FIRST RATE ENGLISH BUILT CARRIAGES.

On SATURDAY the 11th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on account of the concerned, the following English-built Carriages just landed ex *James Smith* and *Talbot*:
A Pelenthum with head by "Wilson," London.
A Sociable with head by "Wilson," Newbury.
A large Sociable by ditto.
A handsome Barouche fitted with break suitable for hilly places by "W. Maule & Sons," Alnwick, Herwick.
A State Clarence by "Pallin," London.
A Sociable by "Lovell," London.
A fashionable Landau Sociable opening at the top, by "Halesworth and Smith."
A minature Brougham by Snell & Co., London.
Three neat and light Dog Carts.

ENGLISH-BUILT MALVERN DOG CARTS FOR SALE.

Just landed.

Excellent and remarkably light English-built stylish new Malvern Dog Cart, only one now left, with reversable seat for either 2, or 4, with Plated Lamps, imitation Cane Panels, Waterproof Apron, and Lancewood Shafts, by McNaught and Smith, Worcester, Patentees. Price moderate.

BENNETT & Co.
No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 4th Oct., 1862.

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